

PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO FEED AMERICA'S POOR

HEARING BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY UNITED STATES SENATE NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS FIRST SESSION

SEPTEMBER 14, 1983

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PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES TO FEED AMERICA'S POOR

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:11 a.m., Hon. Jesse Helms (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senators Helms and Jepsen.

STATEMENT OF HON. JESSE HELMS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

The Chair notes that we are 9 Senators short of a quorum of 10, but I suppose the Senators will be along shortly. Meantime, I propose that we get started.¹

As everybody knows, during the past several months there has been a great deal of public attention focused on Federal food and nutrition programs along with assessments of how well these programs are meeting the needs of the poor.

Various subcommittees of this committee have held hearings examining this issue. Today, we want to add another dimension. We have scheduled this meeting of the committee to gather information on efforts being made by the private sector, too often overlooked in addressing the food needs of the poor.

Now, there seems to be a fairly widespread misunderstanding that the sole source of food assistance for the poor in the United States is, and some contend should be, provided by the Federal Government in the form of various Federal food and nutrition programs.

And certainly this is a major portion of the overall effort in our time. Federal programs such as food stamps and other programs cost the American taxpayers \$18 billion a year. However, what is often overlooked is the significant contribution being made by private individuals and private organizations.

I think it ought to be emphasized at the outset that there is no legislative agenda in today's hearing. In an uncommon way, the groups represented today do not seek Federal money; they do not seek Federal involvement. Many have been active for years in a variety of efforts to feed the poor, and they are convinced of the im-

¹ See p. 61 for the prepared statement of Senator Helms.

portance of their contribution, for which I as one citizen am most grateful.

One of the most noteworthy of the characteristics of these groups and many others like them is the rich diversity of the efforts they have initiated. These individuals and groups have identified problems peculiar to their communities, unique to their communities, and they have developed successful and varied approaches to address the problems.

And it should be noted that these efforts have almost always been self-initiated, not the result of some Federal program or some Federal bureaucracy.

Many people are familiar with the so-called soup kitchens, the food pantries and food banks that are especially characteristic of cities. However, creative approaches have been developed in smaller towns and rural areas as well.

For example, land has been provided on which low-income families can grow crops at no cost. Gleaning from commercially grown vegetable fields and fruit orchards provides valuable food assistance. Farmers markets have been set up in some areas. Cooperative wholesale food purchases can save dollars for the poor.

Indeed, as I indicated earlier, the diversity of the response has made it clear, in my judgment, that there is not always "the Federal way" to reach an objective. There is still in this country much compassion; there is still in this country a will to assume personal responsibility; there is still great merit in a competition of ideas that produces constant improvement and refinement of approaches.

Indeed, the creative ideas of private organizations should give encouragement to the States and local governments to consider diversifying existing forms of government sponsored food assistance programs, and everybody will be the better for it.

Churches historically have been in the forefront of these private sector efforts, and they continue to do an outstanding job. Now, I do not mean to be critical, but I think it is crucial that even more churches and other private organizations recognize the importance of establishing ongoing food assistance programs.

In my own church in Raleigh, N.C., for a long time about the only time the church got actively involved in food assistance was at Thanksgiving and Christmastime when the various Sunday school classes would collect baskets of groceries and then look around to see if they could find somebody or families to whom these groceries could be distributed.

My church is doing better, but a Thanksgiving basket for the poor once a year, while it is better than no effort, to be sure, only indicates that more really can and should be done on a regular basis.

I think that is what Christianity is all about, and I mention Christianity because I happen to be a Baptist. I will say this, that most churches, if not all, have a far greater capacity to help their neighbors than they have been willing to assume. And I say that not critically but as an obvious fact.

Even while there are shortcomings among some churches, other churches have taken the lead. It is fitting that churches have been at the forefront of this effort. Nowhere is the Lord's admonition to care for the poor more fittingly implemented.

And as I read the Bible's instruction to feed and care for the poor, I interpret that to mean that we are urged to do that as individuals, not as a government, or not as a taxpayer mechanism.

Individuals in need of food assistance are often in need of much more than food. Indeed, sometimes these other needs may be the underlying cause, or at least a contributing factor to the situation in which some families find themselves.

Often, the same groups that provide the food, including several of those with us today, also provide clothing and housing assistance and family counseling and job counseling and even spiritual counseling, and I think that is what the role of the church is all about. That is what the responsibility of us as individuals is all about.

In short, many are concerned with whole ranges of human needs, and whether these needs are temporary or long term, private individuals and private groups can individualize the attention and the response to a degree never possible in a monolithic government bureaucracy.

Now, some of us may disagree from time to time about the details, indeed the very concept, of some of the existing Federal programs; food stamps, for example. We may disagree about whether the food stamp program is sufficiently targeted to the truly poor.

Evidence abounds that there is much corruption in the food stamp program, costing untold millions or even billions of dollars. But I hope we can all commend the private efforts which have taken place in our country, take note of these efforts, and encourage more to do the same because regardless of the future of specific Federal programs, the goal of having an adequately fed population depends on the private sector and on the Christian principles of the people of this country. And in my view, that is where the ultimate responsibility rests.

I will say again that I am speaking as a Baptist, and what I have said about my denomination applies across the board.

Now, then, the individuals and groups represented here today are by no means a complete list of the private sector effort. Indeed, they are examples, fine examples, and we welcome those who come here today and we appreciate not only their coming here today but the witnesses they have provided to our Nation and its people.

They represent a variety of creative approaches currently being implemented to feed the poor, and it is my hope that others in America who are interested would consult this hearing record being established today to assess whether similar programs can be undertaken with similar success in their own communities.

I might add at the outset that the hearing record will remain open until September 30 to incorporate written statements from other private sector efforts.

Senator Jepsen, we welcome you here this morning and you are recognized for any statement that you may wish to make.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROGER W. JEPSEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM IOWA

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I commend you for holding this hearing today on the private sector initiatives to feed the poor in this country. Too often when problems of this magni-

tude occur, people tend to turn solely to the Government for assistance without exploring or considering other alternatives.

The witnesses before us today are outstanding examples of people who took the initiative, thought out alternatives to Government feeding programs, and then went out and inspired others to help them create food collection and distribution systems to feed America's poor.

I think this great Nation of ours has the responsibility to take the lead as we develop the next generation of farm policy in the production and the distribution of the food that we have to feed the hungry millions throughout the world.

But we have got to make sure that domestically, in our own backyard, there is not one single individual, regardless of race, color, or creed, anywhere in this country who goes to bed hungry at night or suffers from a lack of proper nutrition and diet.

In particular, this morning I would like to recognize the outstanding work of Rev. Samuel George Hines of the Third Street Church of God in Washington, D.C., and also Russell Lee, president of the Ecumenical Coalition of Concerned Americans.

Both men have worked with my wife, Dee, Mr. Chairman, who has worked in the inner city here, and they have worked on projects that they will discuss today. My wife introduced them to officials at the U.S. Department of Agriculture to discuss using surplus agricultural commodities in these food collection and distribution programs.

One of them, I note here, is from Martha's Table. My wife and I, as we drove downtown last night, noted around Ninth Street that the truck from Martha's Table was distributing the food to these folks.

It is encouraging, refreshing, and I hope contagious that we have people who, instead of sloganeering about something, go out and do something about it. We have solutions rather than slogans, and we have people who are actively doing rather than just being critical.

In this great Nation of ours, we have recently been hearing extremely disturbing accounts of a growing population of hungry children and adults. And I know that you as well as many of my other colleagues agree with me that in a land of surplus commodities and large acreages of idle farmland, as we have now, we should not have hungry people. The efforts of those before you today will help fill the gap between Government feeding and income assistance programs.

So, again, I commend you, Mr. Chairman, for your efforts today and hope that those interested in starting similar programs will profit by the information shared with you today, and we can once again get back in this country to the point where people and neighbors do in fact help each other.

At one time in the middle 1930's, the majority, over 50 percent, of all the assistance, welfare and help given to the needy in this country was done by the churches. Unfortunately, that assistance has declined from over 50 percent to less than 1 percent today. However, I am pleased to see in the last several years the blossoming of organizations and church-sponsored projects right here in this area of Washington, D.C., as well as across the country, where

again people are going out and serving by working where assistance and caring work best, and that is right next door.

Those are the folks who care and those are the folks who are on the spot or just minutes away when something is needed, either advice or assistance. So, emphasizing the private sector initiatives is not only commendable, but it is the direction that we are heading and I commend you for your focus on this, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for letting me make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Roger, as always, you are eloquent and I appreciate your kind comment and I appreciate the contribution you make to this committee in all of its functions.

You will note that I have used the chairman's prerogative here to invite one of the most distinguished citizens of my State to sit here. I find myself wishing that he were a Senator. He happens to be the head of the community college system in North Carolina. His name is John A. Forlines, Jr., of Granite Falls. He came by just to hear his preacher testify shortly.

Mr. FORLINES. Right.

The CHAIRMAN. And we are glad to welcome John and invite him to stay as he long as he wishes.

Mr. FORLINES. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Roger, we will get along with the witnesses in 1 minute, but I want to reiterate what I said earlier and what you have said that it is a real credit to the private sector initiative that the President has included several citizens from the ranks of these private sector initiatives in the task force on food assistance, which will be charged with the responsibility of examining the extent of hunger in the United States.

Now, we hear various estimates, depending on who is making the statement and how far he wants to go with political rhetoric. Now, let me give you an example. There is a young lady named Mrs. Betsy Rollings in Durham, N.C.; she is Betsy Brian Rollings. I probably knew her father before she did. He was a distinguished physician in Raleigh and we served on many boards and commissions together through the years.

Betsy married Mr. Rollings and moved to Durham, and she was in the forefront of establishing at St. Phillip's Episcopal Church a soup kitchen which I visited some years ago. Second Harvest is obviously a leading private sector initiative—in the form of food banking—and its chairman, John Driggs, has also been appointed by the President.

John Perkins of Voice of Calvary Ministries has long been involved in private sector feeding efforts and other forms of assistance for the poor in this country. They are outstanding representatives of the private sector who should be able to contribute significantly to the task force considerations.

We are also happy to welcome back John Bode, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Food and Consumer Services. John is here as a representative of the administration to hear the testimony and to provide any information which may be helpful in considering these private efforts.

Obviously, we want the Federal Government to be supportive of private efforts and not a barrier to them. I think this administration has made substantial strides in this direction, and I would

commend the President and Secretary Block and John Bode and others for their interest and support.

Mr. Bode, wherever you are—where are you?

Mr. BODE. On your right, Senator, over here.

The CHAIRMAN. You are over there, all right. You stay as long as you can. I may be asking you some questions myself and we will provide you with a transcript of any of the testimony that you miss.

Well, let us get to the agenda now and I am going to ask the witnesses to sit here.

Senator JEPSEN. I have a——

The CHAIRMAN. Must you leave us?

Senator JEPSEN. Well, Senator, unfortunately Bob Weintraub, you may have noticed in the paper, the chief economist of the Joint Economic Committee, died suddenly.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, I did.

Senator JEPSEN. His funeral is in 20 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand.

I will say to my friend, John Forlines, that we have problems not always perceived by the public because every Senator belongs to four or five committees and they all meet at the same time, and so you will see Senators floating in and floating out.

Let us call the first witness, then. Why do we not call the first three: the Reverend Parker Williamson of the First Presbyterian Church at Lenoir, N.C., and I ask him to come up; Rev. David Fleming, director of Ministries of the Thomas Road Baptist Church in Lynchburg, Va.; and Robert Knorr, president of the North Dakota Wheat Producers Association of Sawyer, N. Dak.

If you will take your seats, we welcome you and appreciate your participating in the hearing.

Do you recognize this fellow here?

Reverend WILLIAMSON. I certainly do.

The CHAIRMAN. As Sam Ervin used to say, we will not discuss his general character and reputation in public, will we?

Reverend WILLIAMSON. All right.

The CHAIRMAN. You may proceed, sir.

Reverend WILLIAMSON. Thank you, sir. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Before you do that, identify your children. They are such a nice looking threesome.

Reverend WILLIAMSON. Thank you, sir. Seated at the end of this row here are Ellen Williamson, David Williamson, and Andy Williamson, my three children who came to hear the testimony.

The CHAIRMAN. And three of your greatest blessings.

Reverend WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Exactly. Now, proceed.

STATEMENT OF PARKER T. WILLIAMSON, MINISTER, FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LENOIR, N.C.

Reverend WILLIAMSON. Thank you. Mr. Chairman, members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, and John Forlines, a ruling elder in my congregation—I assume he is here to see if I really did come to Washington to speak to you today—the people of First

Presbyterian Church in Lenoir, N.C., believe that Jesus Christ's mandate to feed the hungry is not negotiable.

We have tried to fulfill that commission through a variety of ministries in our community. These efforts include direct feeding and development assistance in which we administer both private and public funds.

Like many churches, we collect canned goods and nonperishable foods to feed the poor. We distribute them through an ecumenical service organization called Yokefellow Christian Ministry. Yokefellow's food pantry, used clothing room, and voucher system to assist with rent, utility, and medicine costs, provide a needed emergency response to the immediate needs of the poor.

In addition to our Yokefellow contributions, we maintain a minister's discretionary fund for direct aid purposes. Much of this money is used to help families whose needs are certified to us by the Caldwell County Department of Social Services.

We try to help fill the hunger gap, for example, which lies between the date on which a client has been approved for food stamp assistance and the date on which he receives that assistance. Disability determination and other Government programs include a period of bureaucratic delay in which the poor would starve without community help. Our direct aid seeks to buffer that period.

Another direct feeding program in which we have been involved is the nutrition program for the elderly. Now, while this effort is funded with Federal dollars, it requires a great deal of local support in order to meet the need of its client families.

The nutrition program in our county was launched by Blue Ridge Community Action Agency, Inc., in our church buildings. Food was prepared in our kitchen and served in our fellowship hall. Additional food was prepared at this site for delivery to the elderly and disabled persons who could not come to the church for their meal, and this meals on wheels extension of the nutrition program has been heavily staffed by volunteers from our church and from the wider community.

Recognizing the need for extensive volunteer support to assist these programs, First Presbyterian Church offers its facilities to the retired senior citizen volunteer program, RSVP, a federally funded program to discover the talents of our older citizens and to deploy them as volunteers in areas of need. RSVP has been a significant link in our food assistance work.

When the nutrition program grew to a production of 600 meals per day, a level which our church kitchen was never designed to handle, we saw a need for another community effort. Together with other volunteer groups, like the United Way, clubs, and church organizations, we built a central kitchen facility.

Local contributions to this construction project totaled over \$100,000. We equipped it with a grant from the North Carolina Division of Aging. Now, we make this central kitchen facility available to BRCA, which provides food for seven nutrition sites—most of them are churches—and to the children of our church-sponsored day care centers.

Caldwell County's Community Action Agency offers an impressive list of services to our area's poor, and the Presbyterian Church has been proud to assist this local group in its efforts.

Our church provided a grant of \$9,500 to purchase a mobile cannery and to initiate a community garden project organized by BRCA. Landowners made areas available for community gardens. Low-income citizens could use an area of the garden for a contribution of \$10.

In return for that contribution, they received from us seed, fertilizer, plowing, and disking services. All labor other than the tractor work had to be their own. During the first year of this project, each \$10 plot produced \$75 worth of food. Approximately 280 low-income families increased their food purchasing power through this blending of their labor and community assistance.

The mobile cannery, which was produced by the Presbyterian gift, has expanded the capacity of low-income people to feed themselves. This propane gas-fired cannery is mounted on a trailer frame which can be moved to scattered sites in our rural county. Often, school parking lots are used for the cannery operation.

Participants bring their produce from their gardens or from the community gardens, prepare it for canning on the site, purchase jars and lids at very low cost, and can their food for the winter months on the spot.

This blending of labor equity by low-income clients and assistance from public and private sector sources has produced impressive results. During the first full year of our cannery operation, which was 1976, 2,143 quarts of foodstuffs were processed.

One step above our direct feeding efforts, this program helps low-income families feed themselves. It offers assistance while protecting the dignity of the participant, who must invest a small amount of cash and a great deal of labor toward his family's food production.

The city of Lenoir is a short driving distance from Ashe County, N.C., a rural, mountainous area where many people live below the poverty level. These people are poor, but they are also proud. Many of them would rather die of malnutrition than to accept the Government dole. Thus, assistance must come to them in an acceptable form, one which honors their dignity and their personhood.

The church is an ideal conduit for assistance in Ashe County, for the church is not seen by these people as an outsider, but rather as an extension of family. Seizing that opportunity, a Presbyterian minister, Dr. Robert Stamper, who is as unique an individual as the people he serves, operates a ministry of compassion to the housing, clothing, and hunger needs of mountain people.

This man, who would happily spit in the eye of both governmental and ecclesiastical bureaucrats, offers an impressive service to his neighbors. Our congregation undergirds that work, supporting it with money, clothes, food, and volunteer workers who go into Ashe County regularly.

We live in a lodge owned by Dr. Stamper and work groups from our congregation and others go out among the hills and the hollows to plant gardens, to repair houses, to cut timber and split it for elderly people who heat and cook with wood. We provide many chore services to help them survive bitter mountain winters.

The Presbyterian Church in Lenoir sponsors several ministries which, while not direct feeding programs, have a significant impact

upon family living conditions, income, and therefore the capacity of the family to feed itself.

Together with several black churches in our community, we created a development corporation which borrowed \$580,000 from the Farmers Home Administration and developed a community of 98 homes on 100 acres of land—homes for low- and moderate-income persons.

By developing this land on a nonprofit basis, we were able to provide for our clients sufficient instant equity to qualify them for otherwise unobtainable mortgage money. But they own their own homes, and this is a significant factor. This initial entry into the realm of homeownership has encouraged a healthy pride and self-respect among our client families.

The Presbyterian Churches of Lenoir created a nonprofit corporation to house our elderly citizens. We borrowed \$2.5 million from the Department of Housing and Urban Development. We invested over \$100,000 of our own local resources and thousands of volunteer hours from some of the best minds in our city to build a retirement community where senior citizens are accepted for residence without regard to their ability to pay the full rent.

My presentation to you today outlines programs initiated by our church and local partner groups which receive funding in a variety of ways. Some of our work operates with 100-percent local funds. Other activities represent a partnership with State and Federal Government programs.

In the latter case, we insist upon the preservation of local initiative and local control, and in most of our partnership experiences with Government we have been pleased with the outcome of the joint effort.

My experiences with these endeavors has led me to some observations and opinions about private and public sector partnerships. My chief conclusion is that you who represent the public sector need us, the private sector.

Government programs, however well-intended, when left to themselves tend to institutionalize themselves until a great deal of the money which you appropriate feeds a service machinery and only a trickle reaches those for whom the appropriation was intended. Partnerships with local philanthropic organizations reduce this cost significantly.

Government programs, however well-intended, tend to become faceless and impersonal. Client families become numbers and needs are categorized into abstractions. This putrefaction of Government programs encourages a dole mentality among the recipients and it fertilizes a seedbed for graft. Partnerships with local philanthropic organizations tend to personalize assistance.

Government programs, however well-intended, tend to move toward mediocrity in service delivery. Salaried bureaucrats rarely demonstrate an enthusiasm for the purposes of the program which motivates uncompensated overtime or other evidence of personal involvement.

Further, the bureaucratic mentality tends to be negative. One rarely gets in trouble with his superiors for saying no to an innovative idea which involves risk. By their very nature, therefore, bureaucracies become cumbersome as they follow the safe track.

In a dynamic society where the needs of our people change forms continually, this tendency results in a bureaucracy out of touch with the needs which it was designed to meet.

Partnerships with local philanthropic organizations introduce a passion for the project from enthusiastic volunteers and an infusion of innovation from local people who know the problems firsthand and seek constant refinements in service delivery.

I applaud the fact that your committee has chosen to hold hearings on private sector initiatives in feeding America's poor, and I hope that the resulting legislation will recognize the valuable public-private sector partnerships which are possible as we target this task together.

Thank you, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir; what a remarkably eloquent statement.

Mr. Bode, did you hear all that?

MR. BODE. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. OK, all right.

I am going to ask permission to attend your church. You will let a Baptist come in some Sunday morning, will you not?

Reverend WILLIAMSON. That will be fine.

THE CHAIRMAN. All right.

Mr. FORLINES. I used to be a Baptist, so we can change you over.

THE CHAIRMAN. Well, my next door neighbor—he is about to retire and he has moved into a home of his own. But the parsonage of the First Presbyterian Church is two doors up the street from me, and the pastor of that church is Albert G. Edwards. Do you know Albert?

Reverend WILLIAMSON. Yes, sir, I do.

THE CHAIRMAN. Al was born in Scotland and he came over here when he was about 6 years old. He still has a Scotch accent. He says that a Scotch accent is worth another \$7,000 or \$8,000 in salary if you can perfect it and maintain it, and he has.

He never uses a word without an r if he can find one with an r. He would not dare use the word elephant; it is pachyderm, and he can roll that r all the way down the hall. Camel—he would not use that word; dromedary, and that gives exciting possibilities to any Scotchman. But he is a great minister, as obviously you are.

I have already been to the church, on a number of occasions, of our next witness, Rev. David Fleming, and I am excited about the possibility of your making a record of what your church does because I do not think a lot of people know it.

Your church is one of the most active churches I have ever visited and is involved in so many things. You have a dynamic pastor. He is criticized once in a while, but not justifiably so, in my judgment.

Mr. Fleming, I welcome you and you may proceed, sir.

**STATEMENT OF DAVID FLEMING, DIRECTOR OF MINISTRIES,
THOMAS ROAD BAPTIST CHURCH, LYNCHBURG, VA.**

Reverend FLEMING. Mr. Chairman and members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, on behalf of Dr. Falwell and the congregation of Thomas Road Baptist Church, we want to thank you for al-

lowing us to participate in this hearing and share with you and others that are listening what we feel is more than a Biblical principle that is shared, and to expound even further on your earlier comments on the mandate from Scripture and from God Himself to help those who cannot help themselves.¹

We are facing now, because of the economic situation, families that just yesterday that I spoke with that are over \$1,400 behind in house payments, and that have no food, three children, and the lights were turned off last week.

These are areas which the Government cannot speak to. They have gone to every agency that has been availed to them with no success. So it comes back to where we believe that years ago, before my time, the church took care of these types of problems.

And somehow, some way, the churches and pastors backed off; the Government stepped in with welfare programs, and there is where we are today. We believe that churches need to get involved; we have been for over 26 years, since Dr. Falwell started the Thomas Road Baptist Church and its related ministries.

Obviously, because of his national coverage, we have more than just a local clientele that come to us. We have a large local clientele of over 1,500 in the past several months, but also we have across the country letter after letter and phone call after phone call, explaining the same situations of losing homes, losing farms, no jobs, out in the street, living in cars.

There is not 1 week that goes by where there are not at least two to three families, not just moms and dads, but children involved, that pull in our parking lot with everything that they own on their backs, and they need help.

We set up the family center approximately 18 months ago, which includes a food center as well as a clothing center. But beyond that, there are more needs. Moms and dads can get along basically on food and clothing and some type of shelter, but when children are involved, nutritional value, stability and many other items come into effect with these children.

What we do is go further with financial counseling to help them set up a budgetary system on whatever amount of finances they are dealing with. We also delve into the possibilities of a steady income, which a lot of these people do not have.

Job counseling comes into effect where we literally take our pastors, which are about 80 strong, and actually help look for jobs for these families. We go further with financial counseling and family counseling, dealing with all the aspects.

When you have financial problems, it brings on burdens both to mom and dad, which usually brings out the worst in everybody. So, the whole family is involved in these problems.

We also work with them through the local government agencies. We work very well with all of our local agencies, county and city. We offer dental, medical, and eye care. We extend that further to go into the areas of working with plumbers, electricians, carpenters, and hairdressers. Any aspect that a family might need, we have tried to cover.

¹ See p. 134 for material supplied by Reverend Fleming.

We do continue, on Christmas or Thanksgiving or special holidays, to take turkeys with food baskets to these families to help out with the special day. We do this in many ways. We have 18 different ministries under our church that reach out into the community, and through each community every home has a personal pastoral visit.

This gives us an avenue of ministering to more than just the present need of the family, but also to find out if there are other areas that we can be assisting them, not to particularly get them to join our church because about three-fourths of the people that we have helped have no affiliation with Thomas Road Baptist Church in any way, shape or form.

We reach out into the community, like I said, locally, statewide and nationally. We have had literally hundreds of letters which we have responded to with cash donations back to families that have verified to us that they do have a legitimate need.

We reach out with the program of Save-A-Baby, which is an alternative to abortion where we totally take upon ourselves to bring the families in and the young lady that has an untimely pregnancy. We pay everything from room and board to the doctor and hospital bills. Through that, again, we reach out into the community with the families.

We have an Elim Home for Alcoholics. These men come from all over the United States from every age bracket, and again we reach back out into the community through our family center that way.

Our counseling center has been established for about 10 years, and that is open to anyone that has a problem, free of charge. We have the prison ministry, Treasure Island youth camps, a youth ministry, and an academy all the way through to a college that, again, reaches back out nationwide.

The problem that we find facing any church that starts an operation of a family center is, No. 1, finances themselves. We are a little better off than some because of a congregation of over 20,000 members. We support the family center through total tithes and offerings of Thomas Road Baptist Church.

Furthermore, we do take contributions of finances as well as canned goods, food, baby furniture, furniture of any type that we can help and assist any family in setting up. The main goal is not only to fill the stopgap, but to also bring these families to a position of a stable, steady income and an area where they can be totally self-supportive and feel like they are worth something.

A lot of the people that we deal with as a church come to us downtrodden and do not want any type of food stamp or social service help or welfare help whatsoever because of the pride factor. They want to make it on their own and they need someone to help surround them with that love, with that understanding and compassion, and with a supportive system that will do away with bureaucracy and get down to the meat and help them where they are hurting today.

These people need to hear "I have help and I will help you," not to come back next week but "I can help you today." We have tried to do that over the last 18 months, particularly, as we actually housed our family center in a building where we have a food store

set up just like a grocery store, and a clothing center set up just like you would walk into J. C. Penney's or Sears.

We make it so it looks like they are not getting a handout, but they are actually shopping in a store. And it is through the blessings of God's grace on our ministries that we can turn back around and share this with the community and the Nation as a whole.

As churches, we believe that pastors and congregations should be a funnel of God's blessings. God will only give us what we give out. Dr. Falwell has said so many times that we need to be funnels of blessings.

The way that we support our ministries is, again, through tithes and offerings, and the more that we give out and use the discernment that the Holy Spirit gives us as Christians, we find God filling each void that we have to minister to these families.

I was asked today, Mr. Chairman, to also bring steps of how to set up family centers and what takes place there, which are over on the table, and we go one step further. Once a year in October, we actually have a meeting in Lynchburg to train pastors and lay workers how to not only set up the program, but how to operate it and make it effective in their communities; to start as large as they can, but not to go so large that they end up helping nobody and have to fold.

Once again, we appreciate the opportunity of sharing.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

I have got to restrain myself in terms of questions. Let me say to these three witnesses and all others who will appear before us, please give us the privilege of submitting questions in writing, to which you will respond in writing. That will save some time.

But, John, I think you will agree with me that you are hearing some excellent testimony this morning.

How many church members do you have?

Reverend WILLIAMSON. 650.

The CHAIRMAN. 650. And how many do you have?

Reverend FLEMING. 20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you have a church somewhat smaller than mine, and you have one somewhat larger than mine. Your sanctuary holds about 4,000, is that correct?

Reverend FLEMING. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have five services on Sunday?

Reverend FLEMING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And each one of them is filled?

Reverend FLEMING. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. 20,000 people go to that church on Sunday.

Mr. Knorr, I bet you knew Milt Young; what a great, great Senator he was, and a great human being. I miss him. Mark Andrews, I know, has a conflict in his schedule and he could not be here. He is a distinguished member of this committee, and on his behalf I welcome you, and on my behalf I thank you for coming and we would be glad to hear from you, sir.

Mr. KNORR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. For the record, this is Mr. Robert Knorr.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT KNORR, PRESIDENT, NORTH DAKOTA
WHEAT PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

Mr. KNORR. Members of the committee, ladies and gentlemen, I am Robert Knorr.¹ I am a wheat farmer and president of the North Dakota Wheat Producers Association. I have been asked to appear before you today with a short explanation of a project that we called Noodles for the Needy.

This is a project that was developed by the North Dakota Wheat Producers and the U.S. Durum Growers Association for several reasons. One of the problems that we have in wheat production and the wheat industry in North Dakota is basically low prices due to overproduction. At the same time, we have people going to bed hungry all over this great Nation because of lack of jobs.

We felt that in some small way, if we could feed some of these hungry people and at the same time make the point that we are all in this together and if agriculture once again begins to prosper, we will be buying trucks, tractors, cars, farm machinery, and people in the iron mines, the steel mills and the production lines will once again be put back to work.

Then we would have accomplished our goal and shown that we in agriculture are concerned about the welfare of this Nation.

We had initially hoped to gather about 2,600 bushels of wheat. That would have been enough to feed approximately 800,000 people 1 meal of macaroni. We far exceeded that goal.

We put together approximately 6,000 bushels of wheat, which is enough to feed 1.7 million people 1 meal of macaroni. This was done in a totally voluntary project. The wheat, the trucking, the milling, the processing, the bags, and the distribution were all donated.

I would like to take just several minutes to explain to you some of the details of this program. We chose macaroni for several reasons. One, North Dakota ranks No. 1 in the production of Durum wheat, which is used to make macaroni. The second reason is that macaroni has a long shelf life.

Not everyone can probably bake a loaf of bread, or has the facilities, but everyone can boil up a pot of macaroni. There was much groundwork laid before the project was started. The North Dakota Mill and Elevator agreed to mill the wheat for us into flour.

Noodles by Leonardo, a local processing plant, agreed to process the noodles. Stout Plastics of Minnesota furnished the bags. The transportation all through the project was furnished by the farmers involved.

The collection process was the first step in the project. News releases were issued as to the intent of the project and the points of collection. Local grain elevators all along six routes across the State were designated as collection points.

The trucks began rolling at the western edge of the State and, along the six routes in over a 2-day period, collected the wheat. Farmers were asked to bring bushels, bags, buckets, whatever they wanted to give. Those who did not have wheat could give monetary contributions and we would buy wheat to have milled.

¹ See p. 69 for the prepared statement of Mr. Knorr. Additional material submitted by Mr. Knorr is retained in committee files.

The grain was unloaded at the State Mills Elevator where it was ground into flour, and then went to the processing plant where 100,000 1-pound bags of macaroni were made.

The selection of who was to receive the food and the distribution process, we felt, was very important. We determined that one-third of the noodles should be given out in North Dakota, and this was done through the groups that distribute the USDA's cheese and butter. We made arrangements that the noodles could be given at a time when cheese was given so the people would have macaroni and cheese.

About one-third of the flour was shipped to Detroit, where a local processor had agreed to process the noodles and distribute them in that city at no charge. The remaining one-third of the noodles were shipped to Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland was determined to be an area of great need because of its high unemployment.

Also, Cleveland had an organization called the Greater Cleveland Area Food Bank, which distributed to approximately 250 hunger centers and soup kitchens. This was an area of high unemployment in the steel industry, much of which was due to the poor economy in agriculture; we were not buying the equipment, the cars and the trucks.

When all was said and done, the project fed approximately 1.7 million people 1 meal of macaroni. Through the use of press conferences, news releases, and other media, we tried to express the point that we in agriculture are concerned about our fellow Americans, and together we can make conditions better for all.

I have brought along with me some packets of information that will provide the committee with some supplemental material on how the project was run, along with some thank you letters that came after we had completed the project. You may wish to look these over at your convenience.

In closing, I would like to say that the rewards and benefits of a project such as this go not only to the recipients of the food, but also to the people that donate to the project and organize its operation.

The point I am trying to make is that there are people that are willing to give, facilities to handle the processing, and transportation, and organizations already in place for distribution.

This maybe was not a large project, but it does exemplify the fact, I think, that it can be done. There were many interesting things, when I talk about benefits to those that organize, that happened through the course of this project.

I was fortunate enough to be on one of the trucks that gathered the wheat coming across the State. A young couple came with their pick-up truck, one bag of wheat in the back. And as he dumped that wheat into the truck, he said, "You know, this bag of wheat will not buy my wife and I a hamburger and a Coke for supper tonight, but someplace down the road, in a couple of weeks, it is going to feed over 300 people 1 meal of macaroni."

At another elevator that we had designated for pick-up at a certain time, we were going to be a little bit late getting there. I called the elevator. At 9 in the morning, we were supposed to be there. The elevator manager said, "You have had a fellow here waiting

since 8 this morning." I said, "Try to have him wait a little longer; we will be there in a few minutes."

When we got to the elevator, he had left and I said, "Did he leave his wheat?" The manager said, "No, but I think he went down to the coffeeshop." I said, "Could you call and see if he will come back?"

He did, and evidently the waitress answered the phone. He asked for the individual and she said, "No; he was here. He saw a truck come into town and he got up and ran out and did not even pay his bill." [Laughter.]

The man came over and he had three 5-gallon pails of wheat in the trunk of his car. I was going to dump them in the truck and he said, "No; I want to do it." And as he came down from dumping the third pail, he said, "You know, for years my wife and I have donated to charity groups and different organizations, but this is the first time that we know that our wheat is going to feed somebody that is hungry."

As we dumped the trucks in Grand Forks at the State mill, we had a press conference there. The press were watching as we went through this project. Many of them said it could not be done; nobody would give.

At the end of the first day when the press was there at our stopping point, they said, "We understand there are some elevators you are not getting wheat at," and there were. But at the end of the first day, we had gathered more grain than we projected for the whole project.

And they said, "Who gave and how much did they give?" And we have lists of those who gave, you know, 2 bushels, 5 bushels, 10 bushels, 1 bushel. They did not have to give a lot, but they wanted to become involved.

We saw the enthusiasm for this project grow as we went through it. At the end of the first night when the press reported that we had gathered more than we had hoped for the whole project on the first day, for instance, a motel from Grand Forks called and said, "Tomorrow night when your trucks get into Grand Forks, we have motel rooms." A truckstop called and said, "When you get the trucks unloaded, we want to fill them with fuel." The enthusiasm just grew.

At the press conference that day when they said, "Who did not give any wheat," we were talking about places where we had picked up, and one small community, when we got there at the elevator, there was no wheat there. The name happened to be mentioned of that town, not by choice or not because we wanted to, but the press carried it in their paper that Saturday.

On Monday afternoon, a pick-up truck drove into my yard. Two gentlemen stepped out and said, "Bob, you have got to do this project again. Our minister yesterday morning had his whole sermon on our town not giving one bushel of wheat. We will guarantee you, if you run it again, we will fill your truck when it comes to our town."

But I think that things like that are rewarding to us. The letters came in, thanking us afterward. Many of them are just addressed "Wheat Farmers of North Dakota," and got to our office in Bismarck, but things like, "Dear Fellow Americans, perhaps I should

say 'Fellow Human Beings,' so many times we hear what we should have done or should have said. Well, as I sat listening and watching my 11 p.m. newscast, I heard of how the wheatland of North Dakota sent noodles to the needy of Cleveland. That is a long way, that is a lot of time, that is a lot of organization, and most of all that is a lot of caring."

A card came in: "Thanks from Cleveland, Ohio. We need, we know, we care, and we will remember." Those are just a few of them, but we had letter after letter come.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for this chance to review North Dakota's noodles for the needy program, and I will be pleased to answer any questions that you might have later. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, gentlemen, I have never heard three more inspiring testimonies, and I thank you very much for coming here this morning. I assure you that we will make the printed record available to all Senators and to many, many other people.

I think you have a story that the American people need not only to hear, but also to be guided by. Thank you very much. Mr. Williamson, take care of John Forlines for me. You did very, very well. Thank you so much.

All right. Our next panel is Mrs. Dalineta Hines, a minister of evangelism and missions, Third Street Church of God, Washington.

How do you do?

Mrs. HINES. Fine, thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Have a seat, please.

Mrs. HINES. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. Veronica Maz, McKenna's Wagon/Martha's Wagon, Washington, D.C. How do you do? We are glad to have you.

Dr. MAZ. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And Rev. Jack Woodard, rector of St. Stephen and the Incarnation of Washington. You and I ought to get three more guys and form a basketball team.

Reverend WOODARD. YES.

The CHAIRMAN. And Mr. Russell Lee, president of the Ecumenical Coalition of Concerned Americans, Industry, Calif. Next time, I want you to get a blue coat. Have a seat there.

Mr. LEE. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEE. They told me that we were going to have such distinguished people here, so be sure to wear something very conservative. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Well, the thing about it is if you went to North Carolina, you would be sort of confusing people because the University of North Carolina's school colors are blue and white and North Carolina State University's are red and white, so they would not know whether you were coming or going. Yes, sir?

Mr. BONEY. You might remind the witnesses that the printed statements will be in the record totally, so they can summarize if they like.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I am up to my old tricks of running too long, but I just enjoy hearing all these folks.

Tom, I am going to have to ask you to preside for just a minute. I got a call on this resolution, and I will be right back. You get started and I will be right back.

Mr. BONEY. Mrs. Hines, if you would like to go ahead and read or highlight your statement as you would like, Senator Helms will be right back.

STATEMENT OF DALINETA L. HINES, THIRD STREET CHURCH OF GOD, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. HINES. I would like to thank the Senator and the members of the Agriculture Committee for the opportunity of speaking here this morning on behalf of a group of people who live within the shadow of this Nation's Capitol. We are housed at the Third Street Church of God, which is on 1204 Third Street, NW., three blocks from this place.

I will just read a part of this and then highlight the rest because I think it is important for everyone to understand why we operate in the way which we operate and why we are doing what we are doing.¹

The Third Street Church of God is located in the heart of the ghetto area in Washington, D.C. This church is seeking to serve the population in which it is placed, as well as its membership in the light of Biblical mandates.

Since 1972, the following statement has been developed and adopted by the church as its mission statement of purpose: We are ambassadors for Christ in the Nation's capital, committed to be a totally open, evangelistic, metropolitan, caring fellowship of believers. To this end, we are being disciplined in a community of Christian faith, centered in the love of Jesus Christ and administered by the Holy Spirit. We are covenanted to honor God, obey His word, celebrate His grace, and demonstrate a lifestyle of servanthood. Accordingly, we seek to proclaim and offer to the world a full cycle ministry of reconciliation and wholeness.

One Ministries, which is a parachurch group with offices located in the same city block of Washington, D.C., which houses the Third Street Church of God, is a group of persons who are supported totally by voluntary funds.

They exist for the purpose of modeling the oneness and mission of Christian believers, and seek to bring the resources of the powerful to meet the needs of the powerless, and to serve as catalysts in the city to bring pairs and or groups of churches together to realize their God-given responsibility in meeting the needs of the poor. They see Washington, D.C. becoming a city of a hill, a place where righteousness and justice flow together.

The leader of One Ministries, Mr. John H. Staggers, Jr., a veteran resident of the city of Washington, and the pastor of the Third Street Church of God, Dr. Samuel G. Hines, met in a downtown office while both were seeking ways to actualize their visions for Washington, D.C.

Both these men and the groups with which they work have been linked in dynamic partnership since 1976. Together, they have ex-

¹ See p. 70 for the prepared statement of Mrs. Hines.

plored and initiated several programs which are aimed at reaching the critical needs of the poor and disenfranchised of Washington, D.C. One of these programs is centered in feeding the hungry and homeless who are appearing in increasing numbers on our city streets.

Very early in the development, it was realized that many resources would need to be harnessed. One of the resources was the possible and powerful partnership that can exist between urban and suburban churches. Another resource was the available and potent combination of church communions with business organizations.

The rationale on which the feeding of the hungry program is based goes as follows: Since the future of our Nation rests to a large extent on the nature of the development of our urban areas, and since present national developments have made it urgently necessary for church and civic groups to aggressively address the problems of hunger and nakedness, and since many persons who live in Washington, D.C., in the area of the Third Street Church, are in need of daily food in order to sustain health and life, and since the evangelical witness of the churches includes obedience to the Biblical mandate to feed the hungry and clothe the naked, the Third Street Church and its partner church, the National Presbyterian Church and Center, are together pursuing methods of assistance, outreach, and service to persons in the neighboring community which will actualize the purpose to proclaim and offer to the world a full-cycle ministry of reconciliation and wholeness.

We are supported by many other churches in the corporate area and by some business organizations as well.

Starting in 1978 when the Third Street Church of God and the National Presbyterian Church started their linkage and the two pastors started meeting together to get to understand a little bit about how each other's communions worked and how they could together meet the needs—we have moved from a small group of persons who met in the lower auditorium of the Third Street Church to pray for guidance as to how to meet the needs of the poor.

The poor heard about our prayer, I guess, one way or another, and after 3 or 4 years, we are now in the midst of a full-blown program of daily feeding of the poor. We moved from 1978 through 1979, 1980, 1981 with the groups coming into our church at Third Street growing larger and larger.

In 1982, the increase became very noticeable. A new flood of jobless, homeless persons hit the streets of Washington, D.C. All services had to be expanded, funds had to be increased, facilities had to be updated to include commercial equipment in our kitchen. More volunteers were required to do the work required.

By March 1982, we began feeding up to 250 persons every morning, and the generosity of private businessmen allowed us to expand the breakfast from one morning to two mornings, Wednesdays and Fridays.

The prohibitive cost of commercializing the kitchen was met by donations from the partner church, National Presbyterian, many private individuals in the corporate area, and by joint fund-raising efforts in the two churches.

The Third Street Church of God put this program as a priority and began seeking to find persons within its own church, as well as the volunteer helpers who came in from outside, to fix and to serve this breakfast. We have had people right from Capitol Hill in our little auditorium many mornings fixing and serving breakfast to the homeless and the hungry in Washington. Members of the National Kiwanis Club of Washington come once a week to help us fix and serve breakfast from that little place.

This year, 1983, through the generosity of many persons in the church, business and other sectors, the breakfasts have been expanded to three mornings a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and an average of 300 persons are being fed each morning. We also serve dinners on some of the holidays and certain feast days of the church.

This very morning in our church basement, the lower auditorium, we had in attendance 326 persons who came in for food.

An added facet of this program is that through the business contacts, one of the major food store chains has begun giving us daily food supplies and we are receiving food now, this year, from the National Council of Churches of Greater Washington. These donations have greatly reduced our costs from \$2 and more per individual to now approximately 75 cents per individual.

There are two other aspects of this program which I think we will mention, and I will read this section. First, the numbers of new poor have increased the ranks of those who need food on a daily basis. We therefore find that in addition to the breakfasts which are served, we also need to have food available for handing out to persons so that they may eat at other times. No one is hungry on a three-times-a-week schedule.

We therefore receive donations of canned goods and dry foods for this distribution which occurs at irregular times every day from our church.

Second, the number of alcoholics, which has always been high in the area, has increased and necessitated that we minister to persons who need to break the vicious cycle of alcoholism.

The stress of joblessness and homelessness is very real and evident in many who come through our doors. A large percentage of these persons have obviously turned to alcohol as a means of escape and they are in an endless cycle of frustration and violence and indigence.

This disease, alcoholism, must be aggressively addressed in our Nation, and certainly in our cities, if this cycle is to be broken.

The noteworthy increase in the numbers of homeless persons, many of whom are alcoholics, as I have said, and other drug abusers, and the dirth of halfway houses for rehabilitating these persons has necessitated that we also seek some means of providing temporary housing for individuals who are earnestly seeking to return to meaningful, productive living.

This caused us to again seek help from our allies and our business colleagues, and enabled us to rent and equip a home in the same neighborhood as the Third Street Church to provide temporary shelter for eligible persons.

To date, we have housed 15 persons in the home, which only started operating in October of last year, and these learned to live

in communities, to learn or relearn acceptable moral behavior and work ethics, and to have consistent follow-up programs of rehabilitation directed to alcoholics and other drug abusers, as well as intensive programs in family rehabilitation.

The daily meals and other provisions needed here for these persons have been provided for from the same resource persons and groups who assist us with the breakfast program.

At least 50 percent of the men—we have had only one woman in that home, who was the wife of one of the men; it is a home for men—50 percent of these men have been returned to the work force of our city.

Another aspect of the program which is in the written testimony and which I will just mention very briefly is the fact that we found particularly during the winter months that there were many of our transient and homeless persons sleeping on the grates of our city and in various apartment building complex foyers.

We therefore again, through our allies, obtained a motor home which was equipped and made to go out each night, Monday through Saturday, to give these people a hot drink and a sandwich and blankets and other things, as needed.

I do want to interject here that every effort is made to obviate or to disallow any feeling of paternalism or snobbery or ethnic separation. The National Presbyterian Church, as you know, is in upper northwest Washington. It is a predominately white, wealthy and very resourceful church—a very, very, very resourceful church.

[Senator Helms resumed the chair.]

Mrs. HINES. We are in the ghetto area of Washington. We have a membership of only about 250 families, many of whom are themselves at or below the poverty level. When these two churches come together, they work together. There is no separation of, you know, National Pres people and Third Street people; we work together.

Every 3 months, we have a service where people come down to meet together. We fellowship and worship together and then we go out into the area and have, you know, work parties, working on people's homes and yards and just helping to make the community a better place. All of this happens together.

Our feeding program happens together; we eat with the people who have breakfast. The Senators and the judges and the people from overseas who come to that breakfast every morning that it is open, eat with people who are sometimes clothed in five or six layers of clothing—they wear all that they have on their backs—and people who have nothing, who have no home and no food.

We are now planning to expand the breakfast to five mornings weekly and to serve an evening meal at least twice weekly as long as the jobless-homeless cycle exists in this city.

The question at this point is not whether we want to underwrite hopelessness, but whether we will, in fact, be our brother's keeper. Can we afford to nurture the seeds of violence which will emerge from persons who live in a constant state of deprivation, but who see and read and hear of others who sit down to sumptuous banquets and of farmers who are paid not to produce food?

It is very difficult to rationalize these kinds of things to people who are hungry every day of their lives and who have no jobs.

Dr. Hines made these two statements to a group which met at the Third Street Church for orientation before a work day session. He said:

We must actualize our stewardship to all men and relinquish our selfish possessiveness and wanton wastefulness. Feeding the hungry is not an option today. It is an urgent mandate to all persons who are on the side of righteousness and justice.

I close with this note: We will continue and expand the charitable ministries in which we are involved. We do feel, however, the necessity to call the country's attention to the need for justice to all persons and to plead with our lawmakers to work aggressively to make adjustments in the system of government so that all may share in the bounty of this good land and so that the Nation will not spend so many of its resources catering, in the perspective of many of the people in our area, to the greeds of the rich and neglecting the needs of the poor.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. I thank you. I am sorry for the Senators whose schedules require them to be at other committee meetings. I have never heard more eloquent testimony.

Ms. Maz, thank you very much and I will be delighted to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF VERONICA MAZ, PRESIDENT, MARTHA'S TABLE, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Ms. MAZ. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Veronica Maz, the president of Martha's Table, which is a nonprofit organization providing services for the hungry and homeless people, and offering national workshops to the private sector instructing them on how to start soup kitchens and shelters in their local communities.

My contribution to this committee is a combination of my first-hand experience of over 15 years, plus I am also a university professor of sociology from Georgetown University. But I left that area to work with the poor.

At present, I am with Martha's Table, and with your permission I will not read; I will just tell you really briefly what is in the statement.¹

The CHAIRMAN. Your prepared statement will be part of the record.

Ms. MAZ. At present, I am with Martha's Table, and at Martha's Table we operate a soup kitchen for children up to the age of 12. And if there is any question in your mind that there are hungry children in the Nation or anywhere, come and visit Martha's Table.

This morning, I arrived there at 7:30 and three little children, four, five, six, are sitting at our doorstep waiting for me to get there to give them something to eat.

We are located right in the drug center in the inner city and we have a basic philosophy, and our philosophy is if we do not like hunger and if we do not want homelessness in the future, you

¹ See p. 77 for the prepared statement of Ms. Maz.

begin with the children. And we have a real strong learning program and we can almost see, you know, the change in children.

The learning program is really based on work; you have to work and you have to go to school, and all of those things. That is one program.

The other program is McKenna's Wagon—just a converted, old Good Humor truck that someone gave us. Every single day, 7 days a week—we have two trucks now—we distribute sandwiches, soup, a beverage, some sort of dessert. Everything is donated. We get food from the USDA and other products from Safeway and the entire community participates.

And I hope that every single person here—you, Senator, Mrs. Hines and everyone else who is in this area—whatever your church is, will you ask them to have a 1-day sandwich day? On Sunday each person will bring a sandwich, and we will bring our wagon. If you would like, we will even have the wagon parked there and they could put it on the wagon.

This is good for children because children have to learn that they can make a sandwich and contribute it. Our little wagon now has 1,200 sandwiches; we distribute 1,200 sandwiches every single day, or about 300,000 a year.

Remember, this is just one little storefront. If other people knew how simply this could be done, they would be doing it everywhere.

Before this, I started SOME, So Others Might Eat, a soup kitchen; the House of Ruth, a shelter for homeless women and abused women; and other shelters for me. During a 15-year period, probably the same thing happened to almost everyone in this room.

People come and they say, "Well, how did you get started? How do you do this?" They ask the same questions: Where did you get the money? Do you have any Government funding? The answer to almost everything is no.

You do not need any Government funding. I am the government, I tell them, which is the truth. You just have to know basic things, and demand was so great that we did start the National Institutes for Neighborhood Self-Help. We offer a 1-day, intensive workshop, and we could teach any person in 1 day, really, how you start and how you go about it.

Very simply, what we do, just to give you an example, is we start out telling people—and I am talking about any citizen; I am not talking about somebody with a background in sociology or organization.

The first thing you have to do is sort of change your attitudes; you have to think differently. You have to know that you could almost do anything if you used different principles.

You have to start out with you can get anything you want if you break it down to the smallest component. An example: I always tell about my soup spoons. When I started SOME, which was a soup kitchen, I had absolutely nothing. One day, I got as far as the soup spoons and so I looked out from the little storefront at an apartment building and walked over.

There was a lady standing by the elevator and I told her about the soup kitchen, just like I am telling you. I said to her, "Can you give me one spoon, and ask your neighbor for one and bring it over?" That afternoon, I had 80 soup spoons.

Now, we need 1,200 sandwiches. You are not going to give me 1,200 sandwiches; no one here is. But would you give me one? Sure, you would, and the same thing for the children. We give children peanut butter sandwiches and sometimes we run out of peanut butter. When you go to the store, could you buy one jar of peanut butter?

It is the same as the March of Dimes; it is just a basic principle. It is the same thing with obtaining money. If I need \$12,000, how can I get \$12,000? Would you give me \$1? Or will 12 people give me \$1,000, or will 24 give me \$500? You know, you break it down.

And then I give another example. When I started the House of Ruth, I had absolutely no money. Walking down the street, I saw a house. I said this is going to be the first shelter for homeless women.

I ran up the steps to talk to the lady and she asked me how much money I had. I just had \$1; I had nothing. And she said, "Well, if you have \$440, I might rent it to you." So, you know, would you give me \$1? You know, I am trying to start this shelter. In a few days, I had that money.

So, what we do at this workshop is teach those really, really simple things. And what I have discovered throughout my 15 years is what everyone else has said here that people are really interested in helping other people.

They want to help other people; not only the Baptists, but everyone. But they really do not know how.

The CHAIRMAN. That is right.

Ms. MAZ. From my point of view, as I see the function of government, it is to disseminate information because they have, you know, the power and they have the techniques to do this.

So, I have three really formal recommendations that I would like to read to you. For this dissemination of information, my recommendations are as follows, that the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry consider a national training program to provide the techniques needed by the private sector to initiate and operate projects to benefit poor people and poverty groups; second, that local community colleges be the sites or locations of workshops or programs; and, third, that this committee and related Government agencies work with Martha's Table and other private sector organizations to develop the educational instruments or techniques workable at the local level.

In other words, what I am saying is everything exists; the colleges are there. You have the educational arm in the different bureaus and agencies; not to set up something new, but what is needed is what is in our heads, you know, organized and presented to people so it can reach them.

So, then, just in summary let me thank the committee for having this opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the other way around; we thank you.

Are you taking notes?

Mr. BODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why we cannot do that?

Mr. BODE. I thought it sounded good. I cannot think of a reason why we cannot.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you take that back to the Department.

You have got a hard act to follow, two of them.

Mr. WOODARD. I sure do; six of them.

The CHAIRMAN. We are delighted to have you, Mr. Woodard, and you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF REV. G. H. JACK WOODARD, RECTOR, ST. STEPHEN AND THE INCARNATION EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. WOODARD. Thank you, sir.¹

Well, Chairman Helms and distinguished members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, wherever you may be, and ladies and gentlemen, I am Jack Woodard, rector of St. Stephen and the Incarnation Episcopal Church here in Washington, located in the 14th Street corridor of Washington, which is primarily a ghetto area very much like the area that you have heard about already this morning.

I suppose I have been asked to speak here today because like my colleagues on this panel and the previous one, I am someone who is involved in a ministry day to day that has to do with the suffering of poor people, and particularly with their hunger.

I want to be very clear before I tell you what St. Stephen's does briefly—and I am not going to read this whole statement, you will be glad to know—I want to be very clear that at St. Stephen's, we are quite a large network of volunteers, as you have already heard, from the suburbs, and so on, who come there to help in that ministry.

Those people and I think of what we do not as an alternative to the Government doing it. I want to be very clear about that. We do not do what we do instead of the Government doing it, but we feel that we are doing what we are doing because present Government policies and appropriation levels permit millions of Americans to go hungry, and therefore force the churches into a position where nearly all of our energy in that particular parish is going into this inundation of hungry people that is coming upon us.

And we think that is a basic problem of justice in our society, so I want to make that clear as I tell you what we do, and then make two or three specific recommendations, again, as my colleagues have done.

Hungry people among us as Americans, of course, is not a new phenomenon. They have been around a long time. In the case of St. Stephen's Church, the parish got into hunger programs in the wake of the 1968 riots up and down the 14th Street corridor following the assassination of Dr. King.

The whole food delivery system in that area had broken down and the churches moved into an emergency situation to really keep people from starving in that area, and then found that the hunger problem did not go away when the emergency was cleared up and so that churches stayed involved with hunger. That is how it began, so it has been 15 years, as you were saying, Dr. Maz, for that church.

¹ See p. 80 for the prepared statement of Mr. Woodard.

But what is new now about the problem is the numbers of malnourished people in our midst. As I am sure everybody here knows, the Department of Commerce released figures just 2 or 3 weeks ago that showed that 34 million Americans are living below the poverty line, and thus are living at risk of starvation, and that is the largest number in more than 20 years.

Those of us who work in the central cities know that it is worse than that there because the poverty rate there is 19.9 percent, which is double the rate in the suburban rings of the cities. So, we are in the midst of a sea of poverty.

We see this increase at St. Stephen's at close hand. When I became rector there nearly 5 years ago, the parish was feeding lunch to about 75 people on weekends and holidays from private resources. And then during the week on weekdays, it was feeding lunch to about 75 senior citizens as a nutrition site for title I of the Older Americans Act. That comes to 525 meals a week.

This summer, through our loaves and fishes program, we have been serving around 1,200 meals a week, and so it has more than doubled and we sure have not tried to double it. It has doubled because the people have come who are starving, and so we have responded to their starvation with food.

Now, in addition to that ministry of meals served in our dining room, a Christian community in our neighborhood goes to the Baltimore-Washington produce terminal every morning before daylight and collects throwaway fruit and vegetables from the dumpsters there.

And then they bring what they find back to our kitchen, church kitchen, and clean it, pare off the spoiled places, and so on, and they cook it into very nutritious soup and fruit salad and take it to another location and feed about 600 hungry people every week with that food. Those are dedicated young adults who do that work, and that is pretty amazing. We just donate the kitchen and the utilities and the equipment there for them to do it with.

Also, in our office we have a stream of people coming in who are in crisis, and we are currently running an average of 275 bags of nonperishable groceries a month to people that come into the parish office, and that number has more than tripled in the last 3 years.

We do not stop our ministry with the hunger problem. Like others you have heard, we do not believe in Band Aids alone, and just giving somebody a meal and doing nothing else is a Band Aid, basically; an important one, but still it is not a solution to their situation.

Through our Samaritan Ministry, we call it, we help people with shelter problems, such as pending evictions; we get into the situation and help them do something about that. We help them with medical problems; we help them with legal problems. We help them with financial emergencies through our pastoral discretionary fund.

We do employment counseling. We are an employment counseling site for the District of Columbia Employment Service, and we do those ministries with trained volunteers from all over the metropolitan area.

We are finding currently about four jobs a week for people that come and go through our employment readiness training program, and so on. But we have an active file of 300 people who are ready to work and we are finding the jobs at the rate of 4 a week, so you can see that in that active file it is going to be a long time before most of those people get employment.

Just to give you some scale on this, the total dollars now being spent in our building on ministry to the poor, including the value of the meals, approaches \$1 million a year, and there are about 200 volunteers involved, about half of whom come from our congregation.

Now, there are only about 350 people in our church, in our congregation, and many of them live in the neighborhood and are poor themselves. So, we could not do this job that I have described by ourselves.

So, the way we do it is to share the responsibility with other churches, which send volunteers and food donations and money. And we have also recently been able to begin getting surplus agricultural commodities both for distribution, like cheese and butter—and we have distributed, I was told the other day, about 45,000 pounds this summer; I just cannot imagine that it has been that much, but they tell me that is what it adds up to—and also for use in the preparation of meals.

I am grateful to Senator Andrews for having helped us; he has been a kind of advocate. I am not sure his advocacy was necessary. I think the folks at the Department of Agriculture were completely good-willed about this and we just did not know how to go about getting the food. But, anyway, he was very kind to help us after he came and ate lunch with some of the poor people there and talked to them.

Mr. Bode also came out and had lunch one day. We would be glad to see anybody; if you would like to come, we would be glad to have you.

The CHAIRMAN. I will.

Mr. WOODARD. But the point of all this is that we are, I think, like a lot of churches in the country; we are just simply being overwhelmed by the rapid increase in the numbers of hungry people that are turning up on our doorstep and we are getting pretty desperate about it.

I sum it up like this: Some may be able to see an economic recovery going on in the country right now, but at St. Stephen's all we can see is more and more hungry people. I do not know what that adds up to; I am no economist.

I think it is important, too, to say that those suffering and hungry people that come—there are some interesting things about them. They are steadily getting younger; they are steadily getting more educated. They are steadily getting more desperate for employment because they are not used to being out of a job, and they are steadily getting to be people that are traumatized by their first experience at being rockbottom poor. It is a different population than we were seeing 3 years ago.

Now, from this experience with hunger, I want to suggest three simple things to some of these problems, and all of these assume—and I do not think it is necessary to say this—that there will not be

any more cuts in food programs because I think it is important to say that we are not really looking for money from the Government to help us with our food program at St. Stephen's.

That is not the end of the hunger problem that I hope you will be concerned with. We do not want you to vote money for us to have food programs at St. Stephen's. What we do want you to do is vote more money and more programs to keep people from being hungry in the first place. That is the problem.

So, I think one of the first things that I would like to recommend is that you not give so much attention as it seems in the media, anyway, to comparing food items in the Federal budget to the figures for previous years, and arguing about percentages and decimal points in the comparisons.

Instead, use the solid studies which already exist to define the problem of hunger in the country, and legislate an end to the hunger in these United States. I think you can do that, and churches like mine will help to accomplish that.

But I think it is unjust and unreasonable and impractical to expect us to do it without adequate Federal programs that deal with the basic problem.

Now, there is another dimension of this, sir, that I want very much to get across. Churches have been able to respond rather well to a big-scale, temporary hunger crisis in the country, and I think it is commendable that really thousands of churches have done this. As you said in your opening remarks, there are more that could do it and probably more that will.

But there is a characteristic about volunteer-based programs that is very severe in this. Volunteers do not stick a long time. Volunteers will come and respond to a crisis wonderfully, 3 months, 4 months, 6 months.

But if you are into a situation where you need those people for 3 years to come and sweat like they do, they do not stay around 3 years; they go away. And we cannot sustain the level that we are operating at currently; we cannot do that.

I say "ongoing burden" in that statement carefully because my second recommendation is simply to point to the fact that it has not been many years since the best schools of economics taught that an unemployment rate above the range of about 4 percent was unacceptable in terms of the social costs.

And now we are in the day of rejoicing when the unemployment rate sinks below 10 percent. And if we are going to accept unemployment that is that high, then we ought to be able to morally accept the budgetary costs of helping the people that cannot get jobs.

Now, finally, the best food programs are jobs programs. That is my last recommendation. Most of the people currently in our dining room at St. Stephen's would not be there if they could get a job.

A large part of them are not on any kind of Government assistance and are facing starvation because they are able bodied and thus they cannot qualify for welfare in a system which assumes that there is a job available for anybody that wants to work, and that is not true.

Our employment counseling experience tells us that jobs are not there for most of the people willing and able to be employed, and I think therefore our country has a moral obligation to provide programs which will somehow give every man and woman a chance to make a living for themselves, if they are able to do it, and which will provide public assistance for those for whom no jobs are available.

Well, I have got some exhortatory remarks there which I will not read to you now. I just want to close by saying to you, sir, that I hope that the Congress and the administration will make a commitment to the kind of priorities which it will assume; that a government of, by and for the people does its part to insure that no American goes to bed hungry. And if that is done by the Government, I think the churches are demonstrating we are going to do our part, too.

Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, sir. You measured up to the task before you and did well.

Russell Lee, president of the Ecumenical Coalition of Concerned Americans, at Industry, Calif. That is a good name.

Mr. LEE. Thank you very much, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you for coming this morning.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL LEE, PRESIDENT, ECUMENICAL COALITION OF CONCERNED AMERICANS, INDUSTRY, CALIF.

Mr. LEE. First of all, I would like to say I thank you for allowing me to be here with this distinguished group.¹ All of the people that are here have wonderful approaches to what they are doing and how they are doing it, but the ECCA has a different approach completely from some of those others that are very worthy approaches.

I guess you may have seen on television that we, the ECCA, will be serving 1 million families during the week of Thanksgiving in California. We had the pleasure of Mrs. James Baker meeting with us over at our plant in the city of Industry 2 weeks ago when they were in California and they were very impressed in regard to this program that we have.

I have, as all of us have, a written statement here, but everyone has really said a lot of the things that are probably even in my written statement, but you have that for the record.

What I would like to say is in our approach, it is not only the fact that we are serving people food, but we are giving people jobs in our plant. Our job is not only food, but jobs and training, and these are some of the important things that we have found that our community demands of us.

I am speaking of the poor people that are in California, and I know that this is true across the country. The poor people that are there are saying, "Listen, we do not want giveaways; we do not want you to give us something for nothing and dig us deeper down into losing our integrity and losing our dignity."

We, ECCA, want to come up with something that is workable for them and for the community. We, the community, want to make a

¹See p. 83 for the prepared statement of Mr. Lee. Attachments to Mr. Lee's statement are retained in the committee files.

contribution back to the community, and this is what we are doing out there. If you have the opportunity of ever being in California, you will be seeing some of the news coverage because we have had national and local news coverage of the ECCA.

I think you may have one of the folders there that we have, and the fifth page from the back is a letter from President Reagan, a letter from our mayor's wife, Mrs. Bradley, a letter from Governor Deukmejian and many others who have actually seen this program, and it is working.

So, this is what I would like to say. I do not want to take a lot of time, but I do have a clip here that I would like for you to take a look at, in which Pat Boone is introducing the ECCA program.

We, ECCA, are definitely interested in being treated like a Third World country. That is one of the ideas that we have. We are not a program that is asking for products for nothing or anything because we buy 95 percent of the products that we distribute. We distribute every single month between 20,000 to 30,000 families every month.

We have an 87,000-square-foot building. The ECCA owns 20 semi-trailer and 4 tractor trucks and all the rest that go with that. So, these are the things that we are doing, and it was because of what we call ECCA-nomics; that is our letters here.

The idea is that we call this our trickle-up syndrome, and this is because of the fact that the community itself does have dollars that are out there. They do have dollars that are out there and when we buy products—for instance, we buy from Wonder Bread or any of the major corporations that we buy from and we get the kind of products that we need to get to the community.

For instance, this Thanksgiving we will be spending approximately \$11 million for food alone, and this is the only way that our community sees that it can be done, and not a situation where we are waiting there with our hands open and asking for this and asking for that.

I say God bless all of these organizations that are meeting the emergency needs of the communities, but it is more than that. Definitely, the community has a base of their own, and that is the poor community.

Through the cost-effective buying that the ECCA does, we are able to reach hundreds of thousands of people all the time, and you will see that clearly demonstrated the week of Thanksgiving.

We will be serving 1 million families, and we are talking about 55 million pounds of food. We have railings and all that is necessary to do this job.

I would like to have you press the button here.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you withhold just 1 minute, please?

Mr. LEE. Sure.

[Pause.]

Mr. LEE. We are going to press the button here now to show just this portion. I would like to say before we do go into that, though, that we have people participating with us, such as the AFL-CIO, the Teamsters, the churches, and the CWA.

You might have seen—in fact, it has probably affected everyone—the CWA, which is the Communications Workers of America,

were out of work. We served some of the 30,000 of those people in Los Angeles in our area.

So, looking at the concept of this program, which you will get a chance to after you really go through this book, rather than my trying to state what it is, it is working. And we are to work with over 2,000 churches that are to be a part of the program for Thanksgiving.

This distribution in itself for the 1 million people—in our city, the Department of Social Service and the Welfare Department are the ones that are really communicating this distribution for these families for Thanksgiving. So, that saves us quite a bit as far as mailing cost is concerned.

So, these are just some of the things that I would like to just bring up to your attention, and now if we can press the button.

[A videotape was shown.]

Mr. LEE. Thank you very much for taking the time to just see some of what we are doing in California, and we are definitely looking forward to ending hunger in Los Angeles before the 1984 Olympic Games because we know that we can do this.

This is something that is being done. We are working with the communities there; we are working with the churches and all that it takes to do this job. And now I would like to say some of the things that the ECCA would like to have because I have heard everybody else say what they wanted.

So, I would like to say what we would like to see is, in our buying for items such as from the farmers and the Agriculture Department, for us to be able to be treated like a Third World country; give us that kind of a ratio when we buy our product.

We are not saying give it to us. Give us whatever you like, but we are approaching this on the basis which will help the farmer and will help all that are concerned in this whole issue.

As I have always said, the people that are going to end hunger are the people that are hungry, and unless they have a system and plan, unless they have a program that does that, it will not be done.

There are good and willing people like the people who are here today that would like to end hunger, but it is going to take the participation and the volunteerism of all people coming together to do this job with the kind of a system that works within our system without damaging the food industry system that already exists.

We must have computers that keep track of all of the volunteers. One must have everything intact, so this is why it is working in California. This was one of the things; we want to be treated like a Third World country in the food buying aspect. The other is to support us in our training programs because we do have training programs in which we train people how to drive the semitrucks, the 40-footers, and that kind of thing.

We have jobs of every sort that reach the food industry. We have already put people into jobs as far as Hughes Markets are concerned and others, and these are some of the largest markets in the food industry, and other areas that people are getting jobs.

We have the volunteerism part of the program in which each volunteer, each recipient of the program puts in 8 hour's worth of service time in their community. The communities, which are the

CSA organizations which are identified in this book, focus in on what they would like to have done in their communities.

We have had some of them working with the police department in traffic control; we have had some of them working with cleaning graffiti off of the walls of churches and public buildings. We have participation in all of these operations. It is not something we are talking about in the future, as you are seeing there on video.

We would like to have the support of the Government to be able to support us in this job situation. And I am not talking about more tax dollars; I am talking about supporting us in the communication and equipment—the kinds of jobs that are not dead-end jobs.

Today, they are putting everyone into computers. Robots are coming into this country by the ton, so to speak. So, why teach a man how to run a welding machine and then after that, that job is no more?

What we need to do is to be able to teach him how to run that robot, to teach him how to run the computers. These are the kinds of jobs that we are planning and training our people for and putting people into. So, this is just part of what I would like to have done.

We have a complete training program. We have manuals to everything that we do. We are interested in putting this program in the 30 other theaters in this country that need it desperately because it is something that can bring down not only crime and bring down the need to be hungry because they are being served, but they are being trained for jobs, and that is the key to it—jobs, so that people can go to work and take care of themselves and not sit there all throughout the time with another welfare type of situation.

I think that the people in our community have already told us that they have had enough of welfare. They would like to be able to know that they can stand on their feet and our country will stand behind them and give them the support that is needed.

The other thing that I would like to see us do is to be able to work with the senior citizens so that we can communicate; take away a lot of the bureaucracy that happens before you can help a person.

We have, for instance, the cheese giveaways and the butter giveaways, and they do not get to a lot of the senior citizens, they do not get to the handicapped. We have to have a system that will be able to get to all people.

If we can work with this hunger problem, I know that this is the way that it will end because we will be working together on a voluntary situation and a strict, rule-of-thumb business system and communication.

I do not want to take up all of your time and I want to thank you much. I am sorry I got loud, but when I start thinking about it, I get loud. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Mr. President, that is an incredible story that you have presented to us. I wish not only that other members of this committee could have been here, but all Senators to hear your testimony and the testimony of—

Mr. LEE. I will come back anytime you like.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you to provide a tape, if you will. We will pay for it.

Mr. LEE. That is all right. I do not want any money; I will pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, whatever. I want to get Senators together on an informal basis and distribute some information about your program.

Now, let me wander into the thicket just a minute with a question or so. The people I saw loading and unloading—are they paid workers or are they—

Mr. LEE. No. They are volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN. People who have received the food?

Mr. LEE. All of them have received food.

The CHAIRMAN. OK, so what you have is sort of a private sector workfare program.

Mr. LEE. I do not know what you would call it, but they are working.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Well, you know, we have had a lot of conversation not only around this table but in the Senate, and I am sure in the House, that the workfare concept is demeaning. I have never agreed with that.

I agree with you that most people, given the choice, would rather work for what they get, whether it is food or money or a combination of the two. Now, let me ask you, have you run across any resentment about this concept, "Gee whiz, I ought not to have to work for this, you ought to give it to me?"

Mr. LEE. Absolutely, sometimes; not a lot, not at all. First of all, people thought from a distance—not those people that are receiving the products, not those that are working in the program; you do not hear that from them, but you hear it from people that are standing off to the side that are saying, "This is another Federal program; you ought to give me caviar instead of potatoes, beans and rice."

This is what we have heard, and so it is not at all uncommon for someone that does not know what this program is all about and they come and see the people and they feel that they can just get in the line.

This program is not a situation where people just line up indiscriminately. This is a program that, first of all, they have to reach the qualifying criteria of the Department of Labor and the Department of Social Service so that we do know and can identify those people that are receiving these products, not a situation where just anyone can walk up out of the street; so, as you said, some people that are standing on the sides.

But we have had, working together—and I can get you some of those films, also, where the police department said it was an uncanny thing to see some of the gang members in Los Angeles working together at a distribution and would not clash. Organizations that clash all of the time did not clash and the police department felt it was because some of their own mothers and fathers and sisters and brothers were in that distribution. And they worked and they liked it; I mean, they really had a good time at doing that, also.

So, in answer to your question, we have no resentment whatsoever from those people that need that assistance. Others that stand back and say, "Well, if this is something the Federal Government is doing, I think I want this or that"—then they find out that it is not a Federal Government giveaway. It is a program that is their program.

In some of the areas, they have graffiti like you cannot believe, but we have put up what we call ocean cargo containers because this is a container that is a refrigerated unit that you find on ships.

First of all, to refurbish a building in a community for refrigeration, the average one costs you \$800,000. But you can handle that same capacity using possibly six ocean cargo containers and hook them up almost instantly. We have films of this.

So, we do not have to go after this kind of money and that sort of thing, and the community has not touched those ocean cargo containers. They all have "ECCA" on them and the red, white, and blue. They are white, complete units and no one touches them because they knew it is theirs.

This is what we find to be an outstanding phenomenon happening in our communities.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask staff to make a check and see where this project stands on the administration's priority list. It is all well and good for them to say it is a great idea and we want to know about it, but I want to know what they are doing about it.

Frankly, I have heard nothing that the administration is doing. They may be doing a great deal toward trying to develop this concept.

Mr. LEE. I am not at liberty to say right now.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we will find out.

You anticipated my second question. You do have a screening process?

Mr. LEE. Oh, yes, absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. OK. The third thing I want to know is how many presidents of the Ecumenical Coalition of Concerned Americans have there been.

Mr. LEE. How many presidents?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LEE. Only one.

The CHAIRMAN. You?

Mr. LEE. Me, so far.

The CHAIRMAN. Right.

Mr. LEE. But the chairman of our board, we always say, is God, absolutely.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is true of all of us.

Thank you very much, all of you, and I know we have other witnesses who have been patient with us, but I am so grateful to you for your testimony. I have never seen such an array of eloquent people in my life, and I am indeed grateful. Thank you very much.

Mr. LEE. Thank you very much, Senator.

Reverend WOODARD. Thank you.

Dr. MAZ. Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, Mr. Boney, I have got to go. It is essential that we go ahead with this one more panel.

Mr. BONEY. Two more panels.

The CHAIRMAN. I am going to have to ask you to preside. It is important that we have this as a matter of printed record so we can share it with Senators. I know that the witnesses will understand the problem I have. I have no other Senator I can ask to preside.

So, if you will preside and ask the questions and be sure the testimony is made a part of the record, it will be Dr. G-u-e-r-r-i-n-i. How do you pronounce that?

Mr. GUERRINI. Guerrini.

The CHAIRMAN. Guerrini. Thank you for your patience.

Mr. GUERRINI. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Bless your heart.

Mr. Stephen Brown, you are a patient gentleman, too. Have a seat, if you will.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. I do hope you will forgive me for being in the fix I am in, but I cannot help it. But your testimony will be given wide distribution and I appreciate the efforts you are doing.

Mr. GUERRINI. Thank you so much.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you so much.

Mr. BROWN. Should I begin?

Mr. BONEY. Yes, please. Everything you have written will be in the record, and if you would like to summarize it, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT GUERRINI, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FOOD INDUSTRY COUNCIL, GREATER DETROIT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. GUERRINI. Thank you. My name is Robert Guerrini. I am executive director of the Food Industry Council of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce, and I would like to speak for a few moments to some rather significant private sector efforts going on for the past 15 months in the greater Detroit area, and obviously to address the emergency hunger problem, and I use that term "emergency" with a great deal of concern because that is what it is.

We feel that it is rather unique in the Detroit area that the business community has rallied to address this emergency under the umbrella of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce. Our effort to supplement the existing efforts—and, again, I think the term "supplement" deserves a bit of explanation because the Detroit area has had for a number of years a very capable network of food providers.

Churches, soup kitchens, and obviously the Government food stamp programs and USDA commodity programs are very important. And until recently, the existing network has been very capable of handling the hunger situation. But last year, we found ourselves in the Detroit area in what can only be described as a state of emergency.

It was at that time that the business community rallied to address that emergency situation and the business community is still at work supplementing the food distribution throughout the Detroit area.

What I would like to do is present the highlights of my written statement in terms of the program, the chronology of the program, how it got started, how it has been implemented, and how it is working at this time.¹

The program that has become known in the Detroit area as feed the hungry was conceived in early 1982 when the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., commissioned Contributions Management, Inc., a New Jersey philanthropic consulting firm, to conduct a study of the community needs in the Detroit area and to identify the single most urgent need that might be addressed by Michigan Bell.

Michigan Bell also requested that the consulting firm suggest methods and means by which that problem might be addressed. After a rather lengthy study of community needs in the Detroit area—again, we are speaking of early 1982—Contributions Management, Inc., identified, and rightfully so, hunger as the single most urgent need in the Detroit area, and suggested that Michigan Bell address a grant to the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce and its Food Industry Council to conduct a private sector food solicitation effort that would, again, be meant to supplement the flow of food to the emergency food provider network.

It was, again, the CMI, or Contributions Management, Inc., study that identified the Food Industry Council, which is a chamber of commerce association of more than 300 firms involved in some way in the food industry.

Another reason that the study recommended that the grant be made to the Food Industry Council and the chamber is because of the existence of the Greater Detroit Chamber Foundation. And the Food Industry Council being an organization composed of the food industry firms in the Detroit area, that would, of course, be a natural means of getting contributions of food and having people involved with the program that know the proper channels and how to go about getting donations of food.

Armed with that information, the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., issued a \$100,000 grant to the Greater Detroit Chamber Foundation for use by the Chamber's Food Industry Council to supplement the supply of food going to the food providing network.

On June 1, 1982, the program kicked off and very shortly thereafter a food solicitor was hired, and I would like to stress that the dollars spent for the food solicitor were minimal in terms of the \$100,000 grant. Primarily, those grant moneys were used for transportation and storage of donated product.

There is food available throughout the United States; it is a matter of getting it to where the need is. So, most of those Michigan Bell grant moneys were used for transportation and storage strictly of products that were donated by food industry firms in Detroit and throughout the Nation.

The food was distributed through the Gleaners Community Food Bank which was founded in 1977 with the assistance of the Food Industry Council, and is the Nation's largest nonprofit food bank, serving approximately 150 social service agencies in the metropolitan Detroit area.

¹ See p. 87 for the prepared statement of Mr. Guerrini.

Again, it was the Michigan Bell-commissioned study that had identified the problem and identified the chamber and its Food Industry Council as the vehicle for addressing the problem. It was that study, also, that identified the Gleaners Food Bank as the recipient of the food. And, of course, then, in turn, those donated food products were distributed to over 150 social service agencies.

As of mid to late November 1982, approximately 1.2 million pounds of food had been received in the program. Very unfortunately at that time, the hunger situation was by no means alleviated in the Detroit area; if anything else, it was worse.

Two events happened at that time—again, we are speaking of late 1982—which served to heighten corporate and personal interest and public interest in the hunger problem. First, Detroit Mayor Coleman Young and then Michigan Governor William Milliken declared a state of human emergency throughout the State of Michigan, and specifically, of course, in the case of Mayor Young, in the Detroit area.

Second, the local media began to provide extensive daily coverage of the hunger problem in the greater Detroit area. As I said, I feel that those two events served to significantly heighten corporate interest in the hunger problem.

Michigan Bell, of course, was pleased with the results of their initial \$100,000 grant and due to the fact, of course, that there was no alleviation of the problem, Michigan Bell, in January 1983, issued a follow-up grant of \$100,000 to the chamber foundation to continue the feed the hungry program.

At that time, many of the corporations throughout the Detroit area were beginning to consider ways in which they, too, might get involved to address the problem. One of Detroit's major banks came to the chamber of commerce and, because we had a program in place and a distribution system in place, suggested that the chamber call a meeting of corporate representatives from the major companies throughout the Detroit area, in which these corporate executives would be, No. 1, given an update as to the situation, the extent of the problem, and, second, presented with various means in which they could participate.

That meeting was held in early January 1983, and very shortly thereafter literally dozens of companies began to get involved in the program. Many of them chose to use the existing Chamber-Food Industry Council feed the hungry program as their vehicle for addressing the problem.

Others chose to conduct programs independent of the efforts of the chamber of commerce. One that comes to mind, obviously, is the hugely successful General Motors care and share program, which was a nationwide program, and obviously very, very successful throughout the country and in the Detroit area.

A number of corporations opted to provide resources to the chamber's feed the hungry program to the extent that total cash contributions to the effort are now beyond \$500,000. That has translated into 3.5 million pounds of food that has been distributed throughout the Detroit area because of the business community's involvement.

This rather extensive increase in the resources available allowed us also to begin to purchase supplemental food. The program, up

until 1983, had been relying primarily on, as I had said earlier, donated products. But with the new resources made available in 1983, we began to concentrate on purchasing supplemental food, highly nutritious things such as beans and potatoes and orange juice and dairy products, et cetera.

Very often, companies came to the Food Industry Council and to the chamber with requests for advice as to how they would best structure their individual programs within their companies.

One thing that we suggested was that they donate cash to the program and to the chamber foundation, or to whatever program they chose to become involved with, rather than food. In the case of the feed the hungry program, the rationale behind that was that most of the purchasing of the supplemental foods in 1983 was done by members of the Food Industry Council and was done through member firms of the Food Industry Council.

We were able to purchase at, and in many cases even below cost from wholesalers and retailers in the Detroit area, therefore making it much more cost effective for corporations to donate cash rather than have their employees or themselves donate food.

Several companies chose to structure their involvement through in-kind contributions. Trucking—if we needed a semi to get a load of food from New York to Detroit, that was no problem. Many companies volunteered trucking. Others volunteered the use of loaned executives. Indeed, much of the administration of the program this year has been through loaned executives.

Other companies were very, very generous in donating freezer storage and dry storage. A sidelight to the program, again, because of the infusion of capital that came about through the corporate community in 1983, was the ability to issue subgrants to address the hunger situation in some ways which were really needed.

A \$10,000 grant was issued to the Genesee County Food Bank, and that serves the very hard-hit Flint, Mich., area. The Genesee Food Bank was badly in need of rental transportation and a walk-in freezer storage unit, and the feed the hungry program was able to issue a grant to make that possible.

In the Pontiac-North Oakland County area, a \$20,000 grant was issued to form a food bank specifically to serve that area, a brand new food bank which opened in June of this year called the Oakland Marketplace, and that was partially funded by the Food Industry Council feed the hungry program, again using the corporate funds made available.

I think another important aspect of the program is that it resulted in the formation of a cooperative coalition between the Government and the private sector. When the resources from the corporate community became available this year, five agencies intimately involved in the hunger situation in the Detroit area formed a cooperative coalition to meet regularly, discuss the program, discuss the equitable distribution of food, nutritional concerns, varying geographic needs, that sort of thing, those agencies being the chamber and its Food Industry Council, the office of Mayor Coleman Young of Detroit, the United Foundation, United Community Services, and an urban coalition called New Detroit.

The problem still remains in the Detroit area. We have recently held an update meeting of the corporate urban affairs directors

and explained to them, through United Foundation and United Community Services and many of the people actually providing food on a daily basis, what the situation is today.

We are still in an emergency situation. The corporate assistance is still necessary and the corporate leaders have indicated a desire that they would certainly be willing to participate in this effort as long as the need is apparent. At this time, it is apparent, and we see it being apparent into 1984, and although hopefully not, possibly beyond.

Two points I might like to conclude with, the first being, again, that the corporate efforts in the Detroit area under the umbrella of the chamber of commerce and the Food Industry Council were and are meant to supplement what up until recently has been a very effective network. The USDA commodities program and the food stamp program are very, very important.

I might also like to suggest that the flow of USDA commodities to food banks be increased. In the Detroit area, for example, the resources made available by the corporate community could be used for transportation and storage of USDA commodities through, in one example, the Gleaners Community Food Bank.

Thank you very much.

Mr. BONEY. Mr. Brown.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN BROWN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, GROCERY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

Mr. BROWN. Thank you Mr. Boney. My name is Stephen Brown and I am executive vice president of the Grocery Manufacturers of America. In addition, I also represent GMA as a member of the board of directors of Second Harvest, the national food bank network.¹

GMA is a trade association representing the leading manufacturers of products sold in grocery stores throughout the United States. Our members employ over 2.5 million people and have sales of more than \$200 billion annually.

This morning, you heard very eloquently about a variety of programs that provide food and nutritional assistance to those in need. I would like to spend a little time with you talking about some of the things that GMA and its members do to help those programs that you have heard about this morning, and others, perform their function.

Obviously, there have always been private sector charitable organizations dealing with the needy—organizations like churches, soup kitchens, the Salvation Army, and United Way agencies. And our members, as members of the corporate community, have supported those agencies with dollars and with food—primarily on a local basis.

In the late 1970's, a new program uniquely suited to take advantage of the resources of the large food producers was developed, and in just a few minutes you are going to have the privilege of listening to the man who had that idea, one of those brilliant ideas that as soon as it emerges and people realize it, they say, oh, my

¹ See p. 90 for the prepared statement of Mr. Brown.

God, why did we not think of that years ago? But it did not happen until the late 1970's, and we are glad that it did.

Under this concept, the food bank concept, manufacturers donate food that is perfectly good so to eat but cannot be sold because of mislabeling, slight formula variations or other reasons to food banks.

A food bank operates a lot like a supermarket, and like the supermarkets of our industry, food banks arrange for transportation, warehousing, and distribution while maintaining health and sanitation codes and inventory control. The difference, of course, is that the ultimate recipients are charitable agencies serving the needy.

Now, this is a system that we as an industry can understand. In fact, we are very good at it. The American grocery industry is the best and the most efficient in the world. Through food banks, we have found a way to utilize our expertise and serve the community by distributing food that would otherwise be wasted to those whom we know are in need of assistance.

Through the efforts of Second Harvest, the national food bank network, more than 70 million pounds of food were channeled to the needy last year, and that figure will double in 1983.

Today, about 90 companies participate in this program on a national basis; many more, of course, participate on a local level. That number is steadily increasing as our companies realize that food banks are an effective, reliable means of getting food to the underprivileged.

Our companies are committed to making food banks work. They donate executive time to serve on the board of Second Harvest and to serve on the boards of local food banks. Since 1981, corporate donors have given Second Harvest more than \$1 million in cash for operating and administrative expenses, helping Second Harvest to meet the challenge of operating without Federal funds, which is a goal for 1984. Many other corporations make cash donations to local food banks.

One of our members took on the task of writing a step-by-step manual for food bank warehouse sanitation, and that is now standard operating procedure for the network banks. The same company also developed a program through which retired quality assurance inspectors visit food bank warehouses, providing on-the-spot advice and technical know-how.

The association, 2 years ago, established the GMA task force on food banks, composed of company representatives who meet to share ideas and confront the obstacles to corporate involvement in such programs. The task force also serves as a communications channel between our companies and the food banks.

A food bank will not solve all of the problems of the disadvantaged, and they are not meant to. The very nature of the program dictates that a food bank's inventory will be erratic and unpredictable, and it is always only going to represent a supplementary resource, but it works.

Last June, the U.S. Conference of Mayors issued a report on hunger in eight American cities. Mayors in each of the eight cities studied cited food banks as a significant resource in responding to food assistance demands.

Companies continue to make other efforts regularly and routinely on a more localized level. Many companies have contributed funds, facilities, and manpower to enable States to distribute Government surplus commodities.

In Minneapolis, several companies have pledged to contribute 2 to 5 percent of their pretax earnings to charity. One company's donation as a result of that program was \$3.2 million last year. A similar program has been established in San Francisco.

Across the country, businesses are cooperating with State and local governments to develop brown bag programs, community vegetable gardens, food drives, and referral hot lines. A data base to document such private sector initiatives was developed by a Presidential task force last year. While this does not pretend to be a comprehensive listing, the data base already contains more than 100 examples of food assistance programs operated by the private sector.¹

Foundations established by many of our members have a long history of charitable giving. In 1982, one company donated \$1.7 million from the budgets of its operating units, plus an additional \$5.6 million to charity from its foundation.

No one really knows exactly how many people are actually in need of food assistance or how well those needs are being met by existing programs. What we do know and what you have heard about this morning is that there is an overload on some assistance programs and there is a need for an immediate emergency response to that.

Such a response is being made through private sector programs such as food banks, through Federal, State, and local government programs, and through public-private partnerships in which businesses cooperate with government agencies to provide food for the needy.

No single segment of society is responsible for the problem or its resolution. President Reagan, 2 years ago, called for a return to the American spirit of volunteerism. We intend to continue our efforts and we hope that all other segments of society will do the same.

Thank you, sir.

Mr. BONEY. Let me just ask you all a few questions on behalf of Senator Helms.

First, Mr. Guerrini, the Chamber of Commerce in Detroit is the underlying organization of the Food Industry Council. Are you all familiar with any other chambers of commerce that are doing similar programs in other cities or is yours pretty unique?

Mr. GUERRINI. I am not aware of any other programs structured such as ours through the chamber. I am not entirely certain that is not the case, but I am not aware of it.

Mr. BONEY. You are just not aware.

One thing I would like to sort of ask both of you is—and we are going to ask the food bank panel sort of the reverse question—what suggestions would you have, you having worked in Detroit. Mr. Guerrini, and you more nationally, Mr. Brown, in the way of suggestions to food banks in terms of improvement, if any, in oper-

¹ The list provided by the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives is printed as app. B—see p. 147.

ations or in better relations with the business community? Is there any common denominator of problems that would be helpful to be addressed?

Mr. BROWN. I think there is always—when you have programs where people have different perspectives, a need to speak the same language to each other to address in specifics, when at all possible, what the needs are and how a particular donor can help—I am talking now about the food bank coming to the manufacturer—and to have a recognition of some of the concerns that the manufacturer is going to have over his product being donated; first, that it be handled in a way that we can be sure that when it reaches the consumer, it is still safe and palatable to eat and to now view inspection procedures and quality control procedures as simply bureaucracy, but as something that is very important to make a program successful.

Mr. BONEY. Is that primarily in refrigerated-type goods or others as well?

Mr. BROWN. The easiest and most visible place for a spoilage to occur, of course, is in refrigerated goods, but it would be a mistake to believe that it cannot occur in other kinds of products as well.

It is important to keep warehouses clean to avoid insect infestation and rodent infestation, and the like. The second thing is to be aware of the fact that the manufacturer does not want to give away products which will come back into the marketplace to be sold in competition with its regular products.

There have been some instances of that in some programs and it has caused fairly extreme reactions in terms of sanctions being placed on the particular program involved. The manufacturer is donating products with the intent that it be used in a charitable fashion and not to be sold.

Mr. BONEY. Could you give me—not necessarily mentioning any brand names—some examples of the types of donations that are made and the types of products, or the circumstances under which the manufacturers would donate?

Mr. BROWN. Surely. One of the largest donations came about when a citrus product—a perfectly good product, but in the packing process it turned slightly off color, and that was donated.

Logically, in selling it in the supermarket, people are not that interested in green orange juice, but it had nothing to do with the safety or the palatability of the product.

Another major company decided to discontinue a line of cereals, and rather than dump the inventory on hand, simply donated—again, this was a perfectly good product; it was just that the company had made a corporate decision not to market.

You will find other donations, as I said, when the product has been mislabeled, when there is a slight variation in the formula so that it—our companies are mostly the branded merchandise companies who are very concerned about the quality of their product.

If there is a slight variation in the formula so that it is perfectly safe and wholesome but does not meet the company's quality standards, it then is available for donation.

Mr. GUERRINI. Another thing that comes to mind is test market products, unsuccessful test market products, in which a manufac-

turer will often have, you know, very large quantities of the product that will not be marketed and are given to food banks.

Mr. BONEY. For both of you again, what has been your finding in terms of business people, manufacturers, or maybe smaller producers or grocers in Detroit—are they familiar with the procedures and the opportunity to donate products to a food bank?

Mr. GUERRINI. Very much so. In Detroit, the business community was instrumental in forming the Gleaners Community Food Bank through the Food Industry Council, and that has made for, by and large, a very fine relationship between the business community and the food bank.

Certainly, the major food industry firms, in town are well aware of that opportunity.

Mr. BROWN. I guess I would respond to that—that is kind of a compared to what question. If you go back 5 or 6 years, there has been a great deal of improvement. I agree with what Mr. Guerrini says that most of the major companies are aware of it.

We feel that the association still has a very important role to play in answering the questions of those companies that have, for whatever reason, not yet decided to participate in the program, and that there is still a job to be done in getting a greater awareness and comfort level with the concept.

Mr. BONEY. How many food banks are there in Second Harvest?

Mr. BROWN. There are today 57 certified food banks, and the goal is to have that number doubled by the end of next year; that is nationwide.

Mr. BONEY. Are they pretty much in the larger cities?

Mr. BROWN. No; not necessarily. As a matter of fact, some of the larger cities still have not been able to develop this kind of program. Some of the more effective food banks are in smaller cities, like Roanoke, Va.

Mr. BONEY. You mentioned earlier some of the limitations. We got a General Accounting Office report recently that seemed to indicate that most States have now adopted something along the lines of a good samaritan law, which apparently was one of the concerns of manufacturers and contributors at one point.

Is that pretty much a hurdle that has been cleared or are there any remaining problems?

Mr. BROWN. You can never be given freedom from your own negligence, and so for a responsible manufacturer, I think it is one of the causes of frustration and consternation with food bankers who sometimes believe that manufacturers are far more cautious than they need be.

Manufacturers, on the other hand, have a tremendous investment in the good name of their product and they are very cautious. So, I believe that the passage of the good samaritan laws has eased, if you will, the substantive problem. But the responsible manufacturer is still going to be cautious about the kinds of products that he donates.

Mr. BONEY. OK, very good. Thank you so much. I am sorry I had to be your substitute today.

Mr. BROWN. Thank you.

Mr. GUERRINI. Thank you.

Mr. BONEY. If we could have Mr. John Van Hengel, and Mr. Michael Morrill of the Rhode Island Food Bank, we welcome you. Again, I apologize for being the substitute. Senator Helms is going to be beginning work on this resolution in a few minutes on the floor.

So, I will ask you to summarize or give your statement, and all of it will be included in the record in both instances.

**STATEMENT OF JOHN VAN HENGEL, FOODBANKING, INC., THE
WORLD FOOD BANK, PHOENIX, ARIZ.**

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Fine. In deference to you good people who have had the patience to wait through this period of time, I will try to be brief.¹

My name is John Van Hengel, and as you have been hearing, the imagination and inventiveness that characterized this country's growth is still available if not stifled by politics, patronage, and paperwork.

I, personally, contend that there are two groups of people involved in social programing; they are the doers and the talkers. Over the years, some of us have learned that you do not necessarily call a plumbing contractor to stop a leaky faucet.

In pioneering the food bank concept, we depended almost 100 percent on voluntarism and local community support. Back in the 1960's as growth problems surfaced, there was no big brother to fall back upon.

Two things were obvious; there was waste and there was need. Recognizing this available waste, we sought to gather it and provide a food support base for all potential programs to help the needy.

The diversified nature of the 300-plus programs that became involved in our food bank and utilized the food we gleaned gave us a rare overview of nearly all areas of social service. We soon learned who were the sacred cows of the patronage system—overfunded, overstaffed, and impractical.

Thus, when a Federal judge entrusted the local distribution of over 500,000 gallons of free milk from a price-fixing case to us for distribution, we merely categorized the areas of social service and, in each area, chose the best existing program and its director to set up distribution quotas.

Thus, after two short meetings, a little inconvenience, and one three-page paper, all of our community's social services received free milk for 1 year. As the judge ultimately said, we need not throw \$250,000 in fines into the Federal blast furnace.

People problems are solved by responsible people, not necessarily by so-called intellectuals. The greatest pitfall to us all is not people who do not know, but those who do not know they do not know.

My greatest concern is that leadership still has not learned the futility of entrusting its support to the existing bureaucracy, and in now attempting to bypass that system by going directly to the States is merely reinventing another square wheel.

¹ See p. 93 for the prepared statement of Mr. Van Hengel.

There are practical, imaginative people available, but I have not seen them in the existing system. The past failures of the bureaucracy to attract voluntarism is due to its self-perpetuating nature, its lack of imagination, and its emphasis on paper rules: "do no" rather than "do."

It is a negative rather than a positive approach. It milks the private sector for ideas and then attempts to fit them to personal ambitions. And with the impersonal authority it gives, it ultimately destroys private sector leadership. It is expensive, impractical and rarely productive.

My personal feelings are that if Thomas Edison had been a bureaucrat, we would still be lighting candles.

Let me say that available for your perusal is a history of food banking and its clearinghouse system. The Second Harvest food bank network which you have recently heard referred to now claims 57 member banks. I have been informed that there are also 141 other such clearinghouse banks in 31 States not at this time affiliated with the network. This suggests that 21 States are still without food bank clearinghouses.

As the grocer's group mentioned, there is a potential of over \$6 billion worth of food that is potentially recoverable through manufacturers and processors, and perhaps a comparable amount available in local food recovery.

In 1969, because of need and the inability of Government programs—food stamps, et cetera—to respond to the needs of local communities, we created a pilot program for a local emergency food box system—a 3-day supply of 26 items to hold a family until they were processed by the Government programs.

This almost immediately expanded to seven such emergency banks, each of which served a specific area of our city. Today, there are 20 such programs in our county and 1,523 such programs throughout the United States; 1,200 of these are documented.

A recent post office drive gathered over 50,000 individual items through the support of the postal mail carriers to supplement this emergency food bank system.

Today, the original 9-day wait for processing of food has been extended in Arizona to well over a month. Again, the problem is not one of the food bank, but of the system.

I would like to relate to you an experience of mine during the development of St. Mary's, the first food bank. One afternoon after most of the agencies had left, three rather questionable-appearing black youths entered the back door of our warehouse.

In short leather vests with beads, chains and braided hair, they requested the head turkey. With some reticence, I acknowledged my role. "We want food," they said. I told them we only served nonprofit, congregate feeding agencies.

"We are a nonprofit agency," they said; "we are the East Side Black Saints." "Why do you want food," I asked. Imagine my surprise when their spokesman said, "to feed the kids in our projects that do not get any breakfast."

Now, dealing only in salvage food, I decided to test their sincerity. "Come on in at 4:30 on Tuesdays and Thursdays after the agencies are gone and I can give you cracked eggs, cereal, day-old bread and sweet rolls."

The next day, they were back and a new and questionable program was born, spawned by one of the most notorious teen gangs in Phoenix, a 6:30 a.m. feeding program for school children.

Imagine my surprise when 5 days later, an equally questionable-appearing group of three entered the warehouse and stated, "We are the West Side Black Saints, and if the East Side Black Saints get food, why not us?"

Well, this necessitated a Monday-Wednesday passout to avoid a gang war, and another project had a 6:30 children's feeding program.

Several weeks later, the Government antipoverty agency heard of these successes and offered each group \$5,000. Six days later, the gangs were back on the streets and the programs gone. Somehow, we survived those years and that leadership devoid of common-sense.

In closing, let me say that I have more detailed material available if you would care to see it. It includes food bank startup information and followup information which encompasses food bank growth; also, a chronological resume of my experiences with the Department of Agriculture during our attempts to get dairy products released not only to food banks, but throughout the country.

I would like to take one last opportunity to suggest that, as someone else here stated, you study the senior gleaners brown bag programs in northern California, started in 1971. There is a perfect example of it in the San Jose area where they have 17 feeding sites for seniors. All the food is gathered, none of it is bought, and it is distributed to seniors, who are probably those who are in the greatest need.

It is run by a lady called Mary Ellen Heising. I hope you will contact her because it is an excellent program.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Mr. BONEY. Mr. Morrill.

**STATEMENT OF MICHAEL MORRILL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,
RHODE ISLAND COMMUNITY FOOD BANK, PROVIDENCE, R.I.**

Mr. MORRILL. I apologize, first at all, for not having any written testimony. I was at a Second Harvest 3-day conference that ended yesterday afternoon and I was contacted yesterday morning about this, so I scribbled some notes together on the plane this morning and I will get something written for you, if that is necessary.

My first question yesterday when I was called and asked to come here was: How am I going to finance this? Luckily, I was able to have the card that you are always supposed to carry with you and was able to finance that, so I was glad of that.

It is also a kind of day for reunions. I met John about a year and a half ago when I used to be with the Houston Food Bank, and about 3 years ago I stayed at the Hines' house and their pastor, Mr. Hines, and my former pastor are very good friends and had gone to school together many years ago. So, I am glad to see both of these people here—very compassionate, caring people.

America, as it always seems to be, is at a crossroads. Because of the democratic nature of this country, we are constantly faced with choices that will determine our future. The choice that faces us

today is whether we will become a nation that cares about the welfare of all or just the welfare of the majority.

I, personally, believe that this country will choose the welfare of all because Americans are a compassionate people. Senator Helms at the beginning of the hearing said that there still is in this country great compassion, and I believe this is very true.

I have met people from every aspect of our community—bankers, welfare recipients, social workers, food company executives. All of them have been committed and have an incredible amount of time, money, and heart to spare in feeding the poor. One of the ways they have done that is through working with the Rhode Island Community Food Bank.

We have been hearing a lot about food banks, but I do not think anybody has really defined what a food bank is. Basically, a food bank is a clearinghouse through which the food industry can donate edible but nonsalable products to agencies that serve the hungry, the poor, elderly, and infants.

Food banking, I like to think, was started and was inspired not by Mr. Van Hengel, but by the Bible and we can go back to many places in the Old Testament where we hear about gleaning and leaving the corners of the field; people were commanded to do that.

That is where I like to think food banking started, and then modern-day food banking started with Mr. Van Hengel.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. I find no fault with that.

Mr. MORRILL. He did a wonderful job and did do an awful lot to get food banks started not only in Phoenix, but to spread the word throughout the country. And it is because of people like Mr. Van Hengel and Bob McCarty, who also worked with him, who helped to spread that word throughout the country—it is because of people like those that food banks are in other parts of the country and are not just in Phoenix, Ariz. and other places in the Southwest.

Let me tell you a little bit about the Rhode Island Community Food Bank. First of all, we started in July 1982, and since then have distributed 1.5 million pounds of food to agencies throughout Rhode Island, southeastern Massachusetts and eastern Connecticut.

We now have about 160 nonprofit agencies working with us, and those agencies are organizations such as day care centers, halfway houses, soup kitchens, and emergency food box programs. We have been growing at a tremendous rate. That 1.5 million pounds of food is not distributed equally among those 15 months. In the last month that we have figures for, which is August, we distributed 213,000 pounds of food in August alone. The need is rising and our ability to distribute is rising incredibly.

We anticipate that in 1984, we will distribute somewhere between 2.5 and 3 million pounds of food.

Most of the food that is wasted in this country—and the most recent figures that we have say that 137 million tons, not pounds but tons, of food are thrown away in this country; that represents 20 percent of all the food produced.

About half of that food is at the level of the farmer that is thrown away.

Mr. BONEY. What was the percentage?

Mr. MORRILL. Twenty percent of all the food produced in this country.

Most of that food that is thrown away is at the level of the farmer. Now, I am a city boy. I grew up in Boston and I did not know the least thing about farms until I got married and went out and visited my inlaws. I always thought carrots grew about 7 inches long and were about the size of a half dollar at one end and nice and tapered and fit into little plastic bags.

It was not until I went to the farm that I found out that that was not true; that they grow with arms and legs shooting off to the side, and real short and stubby or long. Those things that do not make it into the plastic bags very often get thrown away. If we are lucky, they get sold to a processor who turns them into soup or canned vegetables. If we are a little less lucky, they get given to a hog farmer who feeds them to the hogs and, again, they get turned into the food chain in some way.

But if we are not so lucky—and, again, half of the food that is wasted is at this level—it gets plowed under or just left in the fields.

Other types of foods have been mentioned by the representatives that spoke earlier, so I will not get into that at this time. And we heard a little bit about the beginnings of Second Harvest, so I will not tell you about that.

what I will tell you is that there are currently 57 food banks in Second Harvest, and I was given some pretty accurate information. Last year, there were 44 food banks in Second Harvest, and through those food banks they distributed 65 million pounds of food, not including USDA commodities.

Just as a side light, 30 percent of all the cheese that was distributed in this country was distributed through Second Harvest food banks.

Those 44 food banks served 8,539 charities in 1982. The 1983 estimates will be that by the end of this year, there will be 75 network food banks distributing 100 million pounds of food to 12,600 charities.

As Mr. Van Hengel said earlier, that does not take into account the food banks that are developing, have not become members of Second Harvest, or are satellites of network members or have for some reason chosen not to become network members, so that those figures are much higher if you take into account all those other food banks.

With all these programs receiving food from food banks and our food bank, in particular, the picture is not rosy, especially in Rhode Island. Problems abound for many of these organizations because of the increased demand.

Just this past August, the Rhode Island Community Food Bank conducted a statewide survey of the 73 food pantries and 9 soup kitchens in Rhode Island, providing some shocking statistics.

This was the first statewide survey of private, nonprofit agencies that operate emergency food programs such as soup kitchens and food pantries. And until this survey was conducted, information on increased use of emergency food service was fragmentary, anecdotal or limited to individual emergency programs.

The purpose of the survey was to determine the extent of the increase in the use of emergency food services, the kind of people

coming to the programs, and the methods the agencies used to cope with the increased demand for their services.

Seventy-three nonprofit, voluntary agencies participated in the survey, and these agencies operated 82 emergency food programs. The survey was based on data gathered from these programs.

In June of 1983, which was the period that we used for the survey, the 73 emergency food pantries in Rhode Island provided 3,532 food baskets to families in need. This was a 133-percent increase since June 1982. This figure represents more than 1 percent of the State's population that was in need of emergency food during June.

Similarly, in the same period, the 9 soup kitchens provided 45,256 meals, an increase of 94 percent over June of 1982. The results of the survey also showed a dramatic increase in the number of people coming to soup kitchens and food pantries.

Nearly two-thirds, 65.7 percent, of the emergency food programs in the survey reported that the number of free meals or food baskets they provided increased by 50 percent or more during the year. Over half the programs doubled in size during the same period.

Nearly all of the agencies reported a significant number of unemployed workers among those seeking aid from their programs. Nine out of ten agencies also reported that a significant portion of the people they served were those whose food stamps had run out before the end of the month. Eight out of 10 agencies said that more people were seeking aid because of their food stamps running out than had been seeking aid for this reason a year earlier.

In addition, 70 percent of the agencies said that they served more families with children than they had a year earlier.

The increase in persons seeking assistance also affected how emergency food services were provided. Over a quarter of the agencies had to turn people away during the year. Longer lines and longer waits were reported by 2 out of 10 agencies. Two-thirds limited the number of times the same person could get food, and these limits ranged from 1 month to the Salvation Army, which limits to once every 6 months.

Along with increases in the numbers of meals or food baskets, costs to the emergency food programs also increased. Over half of the agencies reported cost increases over the year of 200 percent or more. Nearly two-thirds saw their costs increase 50 percent or more.

Although all of the programs were able to obtain additional resources to cover at least part of the increased costs, many agencies reported that the increase in the food programs had an adverse effect on the other services they provided.

One out of every four agencies said it had transferred resources away from other services to pay for the increased cost of the food programs. Many agencies that did not actually transfer resources from other programs also experienced an adverse impact from the increase in emergency food demand. Reduced staff time for other services was the most frequently mentioned effect.

In addition, many agencies reported that the people coming for meals or food baskets also needed other services, thus increasing the demand on the other services.

Senator Helms mentioned the religious community and the need for them to become more involved, and our survey showed that two-thirds of the emergency food baskets in Rhode Island were provided by religious organizations as it is. Nearly 90 percent of the soup kitchen meals were provided by religious organizations.

Just so you do not think that Rhode Island is an isolated case or a freak set of statistics, some of the people that I met this week representing some other east coast food banks mentioned some other statistics that were very similar.

Western New York, for instance—the food bank there is based in Buffalo—said that in their eight-county area they saw a 283-percent increase between July 1981 and July 1983. In Baltimore, 53,000 meals are served every month in soup kitchens.

In Orlando, in 1½ days last month, the Orlando food bank received 187 phone calls from people seeking emergency aid.

These figures, as I stated before, are shocking and they raise many questions. The most obvious question in my mind is why has there been such an increase? I believe that this is the question that this committee should be addressing.

If you ask me why there are more hungry people today, I can tell you that it is because there are less people on Government nutrition programs and inadequate levels of benefits for those left on the roles.

The reason most often given for cutting these programs is that there are cheaters. And, yes, I will have to admit there are cheaters, but there are cheaters in everything that we have ever created.

Senator Helms mentioned a couple of times that he is a Christian, and I, too, am a Christian. I therefore believe that we are a fallen race and that everything that humanity has created will have cheaters and thieves.

Unfortunately, we look only at the poor when we talk about cheaters. If we were to eliminate or cut every program that had cheaters, then we would eliminate every Government program, including the military. We would also eliminate many business transactions and marriages, too.

My point in this is not that all or even most businesses are corrupt—they are not—or that all military contractors are cheaters, and they are not. But most of the poor are not cheaters either. A tiny minority of cheaters in feeding programs should not be allowed to dictate the future of America's poor.

In conclusion, let me say that President Reagan has said that the private sector cannot replace Government feeding programs. He stated that at the Dallas food bank opening, and I agree, with that statement. The voluntary sector is bursting at the seams already.

The Salvation Army is not known for making inflammatory statements; they are usually very conservative. It was therefore surprising to hear the colonel in the Boston Salvation Army saying on the radio that he had no idea how they were going to serve the poor this winter—a winter he says will be the worst since the depression for America's hungry.

Clearly, food pantries, soup kitchens and food banks are not the answer. We provide only emergency services and we cannot sustain people on a day-to-day basis. At best, we will provide only 1 percent of the food provided for the poor and hungry in Rhode Island.

I therefore urge all the Senators to support and strengthen the Government feeding programs—food stamps, WIC, and school lunch and breakfast programs. The private sector cannot do it alone, and the Government, too, cannot do it alone. We therefore have to join together to attempt to eliminate the sin of hunger from America.

The Lord said that we will always have the poor with us, but as many food banks have as their logo, in this country which we call the land of plenty there need not be any hunger.

Thank you.

Mr. BONEY. Let me go back a minute to some definitions that I think might be helpful to get into the record. Mr. Morrill, you pointed out, basically, a definition of food banks.

A lot of people tend to think of churches having food banks, but as I understand it, most of these are really more accurately called food pantries. They are usually connected to a food bank in an area, like in Phoenix or in Rhode Island at Providence.

I believe several of the witnesses this morning said their churches had pantries. What are some of the other types of recipient organizations that would get food from a food bank, and how many are we talking about?

Mr. MORRILL. Besides food pantries?

Mr. BONEY. Yes.

Mr. MORRILL. As I stated before, there are soup kitchens which have also been mentioned here. In order to be a member of the Rhode Island Community Food Bank, and this is true of most food banks, they have to be a nonprofit, charitable organization with a 501(c)(3) tax status.

So, in our food bank, that eliminates any Government programs whatsoever, whether they are State, Federal, or local. If they are a Government organization or a Government agency, they cannot participate in the food bank. We only work with private, voluntary organizations.

They also have to have an existing feeding program before they can start. We do not let somebody join and then start a feeding program so that they depend on us. They also have to be screened before they can join the food bank. We go out and see what they are doing and find out if they are a legitimate program before we allow them to participate, so there is a good screening procedure before they start participation in the food bank.

We restrict it to organizations that in some way are serving people in need because the IRS regulations for donated goods require that they go to what they say is the poor, the elderly or infants and the ill, and they have to fall into one of those categories. So, an organization like the Boy Scouts, for instance, could not join the food bank.

Mr. BONEY. They have to be serving one of those four basic categories or some combination of them?

Mr. MORRILL. Right.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. I might add that you were asking for categories. During our development, we had 20 residential care homes for alcoholism alone where we supplemented their food supply.

In fact, these were some of the original people who created the volunteerism system that made the food bank work—abused

women's homes, day care centers, just about any category of social service.

That is why I guess I mentioned the overview which you had an opportunity to see because you became involved with almost every social program to some degree, unless they were, as I said before in my statement, overfunded and they were not interested.

We found that as things cut back and the Government aid cut back, many of those who originally were disinterested became very interested. And, of course, the quality of the merchandise improved so much over the years.

Mr. BONEY. How long have you been at the Rhode Island—

Mr. MORRILL. I have been there since the beginning.

Mr. BONEY. And you said you had been in Houston before that?

Mr. MORRILL. Right.

Mr. BONEY. Is that generally true? I mean, you are seeing better quality?

Mr. MORRILL. Yes. It varies. In the summer, we always see a dearth of product, but recently we received some excellent products, some juices and some local donations of frozen fish and mussels—high-protein foods that we do not see a whole lot of.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. I think you can say that through the relationship with the national manufacturers and processors and the test market merchandise and the palatable but not marketable merchandise, which is the same quality that would be offered in a store, this improved the quality tremendously.

Mr. MORRILL. The companies are finding that it is not just the out-of-date merchandise or the damaged merchandise that we are interested in. Sometimes, they do not think of other categories.

We just received a product that was destined for Argentina. It is a product that is normally sold in this country and it is a dry breakfast drink that has to be mixed with water. The instructions in Spanish—the translator translated the word “quart” into “liter” in Spanish. It does not make a liter in Argentina; it makes a quart in Argentina, just as it makes here.

So, they had something like 30 semitrailer truckloads of that product destined for Argentina, but now it is going to go to food banks throughout the country.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. I might add one little interesting note on the same thing. Those of us who were involved when the original surplus commodities were being dealt back in the 1960's found that Washington could not understand why the people were throwing away the powdered milk.

Basically, our population being Spanish or Mexican oriented could not understand the word which did not translate, called lukewarm water. It took them years to try and figure this out, and yet it was just a matter of if you are on the front line you pick it up and you say, well, you know, it lumps and it is not palatable.

Yet, once they found out the word in this recent powdered milk that has been released by the Department of Agriculture, they have been forced to upgrade and, consequently, it is usable.

But the surprising thing is that the distribution centers are having trouble moving it out because people remember the original product.

Mr. BONEY. You both made mention—I am not sure that they are similar things—you said you had a food basket program, and you said a box program. Are we talking about a bag of groceries, or what actually is the distribution means?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Well, let us break it down into two categories. When we refer to food banks, per se, and the word has been misused for years, we are really referring to clearinghouses or a mother hen for all feeding programs within a city.

I do not want name percentages, but a great portion of this money goes out to, as he said, soup kitchens and the different congregate feeding groups, we call them. Another portion of this food, if the manufacturer so discerns, is released through individual families and through emergency box programs.

I refer to them in a general category as that; they are pantries, closets. There are a number of names for them. At this stage of the game, the word got away from us before it was able to be clearly defined.

A food bank, in essence, is a clearinghouse. Now, a pantry or a closet or a box program, an emergency feeding situation, was established secondarily because of need, whereas food clearinghouses were established because of recognition of waste.

Mr. MORRILL. And the food pantry, or whatever term you are going to use—and there are a number of terms for that—they are the direct service providers.

Mr. BONEY. Yes.

Mr. MORRILL. We are warehouseers, distributors. In the nonprofit scheme of things, we would be the distributor, the warehouseer, where they would be the retail outlets.

Mr. BONEY. All right. So, the situation would be that the food pantry would be the actual one running a basket or box, or whatever program, giving the goods directly to individuals?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Right, individual families.

Mr. MORRILL. In most cases. Some food banks also have as a sideline that they do operate a food basket program.

Mr. BONEY. And that is generally enough food for how many for how long?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Well, it depends on the individual area, but the original concept—

Mr. BONEY. Do you have one in Phoenix?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Yes; we have 20 of them now. As I say, the one thing about Phoenix which might be unique to you now is that the man who developed these box programs through the original Second Harvest group is now running the Phoenix emergency box program, which is probably the only place in the United States where there is area service as versus a whole bunch of agencies that are running over each other to serve.

The reason area service was established with—

Mr. BONEY. Now, you are saying area service as in there is one agency in each geographical area, and nobody else?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Right, right.

Mr. BONEY. All right.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. And this stops what we call the runner, which was a person who made a business of going between the box programs. One Rolleiflex takes care of this, you know, in each one of

these box programs. It was slow in developing, but it cleans up an awful lot of the misuse.

As I say, he is into many of the same things I heard today, such as mass purchasing. These 20 banks purchase together. I will give you his number if you want to make contact. It is a pilot program and, in essence, it is trying to straighten out some of the confusion that exists among multiple emergency programs.

Mr. MORRILL. We also are doing something to eliminate that problem where there is, again, a minority of people who will take advantage of any system that is set up, and there are people who will take advantage of emergency food pantries.

What we are developing in Rhode Island is what we are calling community food networks where we are banding together all of the churches within either a section of the State or a city or a community or small neighborhoods within the larger cities, where they will bring together all the churches, the community action agencies, the welfare workers, food stamp people, or anybody who has any interest in working on the hunger problem in their locale.

They meet on a biweekly basis to talk about how they can work together, and they have done a number of things in those networks that are already established. They have developed common screening procedures and referral procedures. They have started to share resources; they have started to work more closely together.

In some cases, they are even going to incorporate so that they can try to fund raise. So, there are a lot of innovative things going on around the country. We will be learning from programs such as Phoenix, and hopefully other people will be able to learn from what we are doing as well.

Mr. BONEY. You both mentioned gleaning programs or efforts. Are you doing that in Rhode Island or around Providence?

Mr. MORRILL. We have not had the opportunity to. Rhode Island is a very urban State and the only crop we have is potatoes and we have gotten enough potatoes from the farmers without doing any gleaning. So, it is something that we are looking forward to but we have not done yet.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. I can say that in 1971, the original gleaning program started in a little city called Santa Cruz, Calif. From this, it expanded out to cities like Salinas, Sacramento, all throughout the northern part of the State.

It drew together as many as 1,500 to 3,000 senior citizens, who, if nothing else, were able to share sociability. They then found that they needed a sense of worth, really, and in doing so they found that here was food, especially in northern California where you have orchards as versus the fields—to explain this, the fields are not as receptive to gleaning as the orchards are because if the field's waste goes back into the field, it is still usable.

A grower who has an orchard is very happy to have a group of senior citizens come in and pick his trees because the nature of fruit is if you do not pick it, you will not have a crop next year. So, gleaners were welcome in certain areas.

They would gather teams of seniors and go out, and each week they would come back with what they were able to glean with very little liability to that grower because of the nature of the item, and would put together what they called the brown bag.

Now, Mary Ellen Heising, who runs the San Jose, Calif., food bank, sophisticated this to such a point now that there are 17 centers where the seniors from each center can come and get a brown bag each week.

In many cases, the original thought was not the food because we were not under the pressures we are today. Fortunately, someone recognized that the senior needed identity and the young people who started this program were very, very smart to have done so. But, ultimately, now this food has become very necessary.

Mr. BONEY. We had tried to get her to be here; they are moving or something this week and she was unable to. She indicated that the program you mentioned gleaned, I believe it was 100,000 pounds of apples last year from the orchards around San Jose, and something like a total of 600,000 pounds of other fruits and vegetables.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Well, this program is applicable in many areas of the country. We have it in Phoenix now; it is more or less in the embryonic stage. There is even a small cannery up in northern California which has started right close to this gathering of fruit.

Certain items are not worthy of canning, as you know, because the value of the item is not worth the effort.

Mr. BONEY. As much as the can.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Yes. But in this case where you are dealing in high-grade fruits and nuts and things of that nature, the idea is very, very applicable. Here, again, you need to talk with people who are, on a local level, knowledgeable.

This is my frustration. If I put them forward in this, it is because you do not just do a mass thing; it will not work in certain sections.

Mr. BONEY. It depends on the crop and the geographical area.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Right. We have no more need for community gardens in Arizona—for God's sake, we have the greatest growing thing in the United States. You do not make it a universal thing and go "boom." You go in and you say here it will work, and here it will not. And if you do not personalize these things, that is where half the waste comes.

Mr. MORRILL. There is also something that I just learned about this weekend, a national program through the Society of St. Andrew and the Methodist Church. A gentleman by the name of Ray Buchanan is working with potato farmers.

Now, I do not know what his original contact was with potato people, but he has been able to work up, through the potato growers' associations nationwide, donations that next year will exceed 5 million pounds of potatoes. So, he has kind of gotten the farmers to do their own gleaning and they will donate that themselves. So, there are some very interesting and innovative things going on even in gleaning.

Mr. BONEY. Mr. Morrill, you mentioned, either from yourself or people that you work with, that some of the Federal food programs had inadequate benefits for the families. Now, or maybe for the record, if you would like to outline what some of the specific problems are that you see—specific changes that you think resulted in these benefits being inadequate.

Mr. MORRILL. Well, the major thing that we are seeing is emergency food programs have traditionally seen an incredible increase

in the last 2 or 3 days of the month because food stamps traditionally have not made it all the way through the month.

In the last couple of years, we have seen that grow to the last week of the month where you can anticipate that every month, during the last week, you will see probably as many people as you will during the first 3 weeks. That has grown to become the last 2 weeks of every month.

And it is clear, talking to people during the screening procedures, that the reason that they are coming is because their food stamps are not making it, and it is that simple. Food stamps are not making it anymore.

Mr. BONEY. I guess the thing that would be helpful for the committee would be what specific changes that have been adopted have resulted in this because one of the things the Senators struggled with in 1981 and 1982 was how to make the reductions in spending or more accurately, slow the growth of the program without having an adverse impact.

So, if there are specifics that are contributing to it, it would be helpful. Of course, the other thing we often hear is variations in terms of how well people are targeting what they are buying with food stamps. Obviously, it is not going to provide enough if you do not buy low-cost, nutritious food.

Mr. MORRILL. Well, there have to be education programs, too. For instance, Secretary Block's experiment for 1 week where he survived for 1 week on a food stamp budget—that is not a valid experiment, in my mind.

I fast very often. I can fast for 1 week, but that does not mean I can live that way forever. And in the same way, Secretary Block could survive for 1 week on that kind of food, but he could not survive on a day-to-day basis throughout the years on that kind of budget and with all the other problems that are associated with poverty.

He took one specific symptom of poverty, which is hunger, and decided to live on a food stamp budget for 1 week, and did not have to live with all the other parts of their budget. For instance, what happens if the refrigerator breaks down? First, you have to pay for the refrigerator to be fixed. All that food is probably going to go to waste, so you have to go out and buy that as well.

When you are living on a budget that does not allow you to make ends meet as it is, trying to deal with emergencies like that just puts you so far in the hole that you never catch up. From my point of view, anybody can live for 1 week on any kind of food budget, but to try to do that forever, for your whole life, for years on end or for even months, is a totally different subject.

Mr. BONEY. We will save the debate on the food stamp program for Senators.

Let me ask you one closing comment. We asked the business panel what relationships and things could be improved. From the food bank's perspective, what things would be helpful to the businesses, the grocers, the farmers, and whoever you deal with? Are there any pointers you would like to include?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Well, I think the relationship now between the food banks and the grocers is growing. The good samaritan act, of course, did tremendous things for it. I would say that probably, if

you were to ask for a specific thing, the cost of distribution of food or transport—get a protective or some kind of a tax advantage for transportation.

Mr. BONEY. For those who are doing the donating to you?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Yes. You must understand that the average semiload of food—some of this is offered in tremendous quantities. We have dealt with 100 semis of this and that. I do not think anyone who comes up with statistics has any idea of what some of these quantities are we are talking about.

If you have to move 100 semis of a given product throughout the United States, you can figure a \$1,500 average cost. Now, there have been individual instances where the Federal Government and quite a few people have come to the aid of this.

But recognizing that the value of the food is \$40,000, minimum, per semi and the cost of distribution is \$1,500, average, this means that the product is approximately 15 to 1 more valued, so you need just limited support for transportation, and this is what creates most of the problem.

Now, there is absolutely no reason why, if someone who is growing food or processing it should receive a tax break—why should not the man who transports it receive a similar tax break?

This is, I think, the one thing that they are really trying to get through to get transportation support because it does no good for California; in fact, one of their No. 1 gripes was that most of the food was available in the East and they had to pay \$2,000 to ship it to California; \$2,000 is a lot of money to private sector poverty programs. Even though they came up with \$40,000 worth of food, they could not always raise that \$2,000.

The alternative is in providing a tax incentive for transportation of nonprofit food.

Mr. MORRILL. To piggyback on what John just said, we could, if we had donated transportation, receive incredible volumes of food out of Florida. There is a tremendous amount of waste of fresh vegetables and fruits, and it is not because nobody wants to donate it; it is because there is no efficient way to transport it.

It costs so much for transportation that it comes close to the value of the product. And when we are trying to operate below 10 cents a pound, 10 cents a pound in some cases is the wholesale price for some produce. So, that is definitely something that we could do.

As far as the relations with the food industry, they are wonderful. They are concerned people and they are doing it not for tax writeoffs for the most part, but because they really care.

Second Harvest has many food industry people on the board of directors now. Our board is made up of one-third food industry people, so there are very good relationships. The only thing that I can think of other than what John has said that we could work on is to eliminate some of the restrictions as to only allowing some of the donated food to go to onsite feeding programs.

Sometimes the donor places a restriction and they do not want it to go to emergency food pantries.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Can I kick in on this? I do not want to pursue this at any great length, but there are a couple of points here.

The reason for this is, of course, the liability situation. In the congregate feeding group that is feeding mass food, the worst you would get if you had a product that was tainted to some degree would be a minor case of diarrhea, whereas in the case of individual feeding there is the possibility that in some of these families we serve, the child opens his own can of food. There are no parents home, and so you have a dangerous liability situation.

Mr. BONEY. You are saying some manufacturers restrict the use of their product to onsite feeding?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Yes.

Mr. MORRILL. Right.

Mr. BONEY. I see.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. But it is within reasonable judgment that they do this.

Mr. BONEY. Yes; I understand.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. How you would alleviate that, I do not know. Like this gentleman said here, we have to cut the liability for what we do, but this has slowed down donations to some degree.

Mr. MORRILL. Yes. There are some good, legitimate reasons for restricting donations, but some companies do have a blanket policy and I would rather see that go to a case-to-case basis so that if it is a product that is canned or could cause some problems, then I could understand that.

On the other hand, there are some products that there is absolutely no reason that dry, powdered breakfast drink that I had mentioned to you; there is very little, negligible chance for contamination of that product or for anyone getting sick on it. So, it does not make sense to restrict that product.

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Let me show you an example. This is the last thing I will contribute and I will let these people leave.

In one city not to be named, one of the products we were offered was, would you believe, 700,000 cases of a test item product? I could mention it; I will not. You are all familiar with it. You have seen it on television; it was advertised.

I think you can almost trust the fact that when you see something advertised tremendously on television, there is a tremendous amount of it available in somebody's warehouse that they would like to eliminate or alleviate the cost of storing.

In this particularly case, instead of giving the food bank the small, individual-size that they were going to put out, they gave the 5-pound bags. Now, there was no restriction put by the manufacturer, so some of the food banks passed this out to food pantries and it ultimately got to the individuals.

All of a sudden, the one case in 15 years of this of a liability pops up where six people are in an emergency room. They had bugs in whatever the product was. The problem was that had they given out the individual item, they would have had no trouble.

The problem was that in giving out the large package, it sat in that person's kitchen and was able to gather bugs. Do you follow me? So, over a period of time, it became contaminated after it had been given out.

Mr. BONEY. It had been identified to the manufacturer even though it was not his liability or his fault?

Mr. VAN HENGEL. Bang, right on the head, and it went to a lawsuit, so this is why he is cautious.

Mr. BONEY. I see. Thank you very much; we appreciate it.

[Whereupon, at 1:45 p.m., the committee adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF HON. JESSE HELMS
A U.S. SENATOR FROM NORTH CAROLINA

During the past several months, there has been a good deal of public attention focused on Federal food and nutrition programs, and assessments of how well these programs are meeting the food needs of the poor. Various subcommittees of this Committee have held hearings examining this issue.

Today we want to gather information on efforts being made by the private sector to address the food needs of the poor.

There seems to be a fairly widespread misunderstanding that the sole source of food assistance for the poor in the United States is--or should be--provided by the Federal Government in the form of various Federal food and nutrition programs. Certainly this is a major portion of the overall effort. Federal programs such as food stamps and other programs cost taxpayers over \$18 billion annually. However, what is often overlooked is the significant contribution being made by private individuals and groups.

Let me say at the outset that there is no legislative agenda in today's hearing. In an uncommon way, the groups represented today do not seek Federal money or involvement. Many have been active for years in a variety of feeding efforts. They are convinced of the importance of their contribution for which I wholeheartedly commend them.

One of the most noteworthy of the characteristics of these groups--and many others like them--is the rich diversity of efforts they have initiated. These individuals and groups have identified problems specific to their communities, and they have developed successful, varied approaches to address these problems. It is important, I should note, that these efforts have almost always been self-initiated--not the result of some Federal program.

Many people are familiar with the soup kitchens, food pantries, and food banks that are especially characteristic of cities. However, creative approaches have been developed in smaller towns and rural areas as well. For example, land has been provided on which low-income families can grow crops at no cost. Gleaning from commercially grown vegetable fields and fruit orchards provides valuable food assistance. Farmers markets have been set up in some areas. Cooperative wholesale food purchases can save precious dollars for the poor.

Indeed, the diversity of the response makes it clear, in my mind, that there is not always "the Federal way" to reach an objective. There is great merit in a competition of ideas that produces constant improvement and refinement of approaches. Indeed, the creative ideas of private organizations should give encouragement to States and local governments to consider diversifying existing forms of government-sponsored food assistance programs.

Churches historically have spearheaded these private sector efforts, and continue to do an outstanding job.

Without meaning to be overly critical, I think it is crucial that more churches, and other private organizations, recognize the importance of establishing ongoing food assistance programs. A Thanksgiving basket for a poor family once a year is better than no effort--to be sure--but more really can and should be done on a regular basis. Most churches have a far greater capacity to help their neighbors than they have been willing to assume.

Even while there are shortcomings among some churches, other churches have taken the lead. It is fitting that churches have been at the forefront of this effort. Nowhere is the Lord's admonition to care for the poor more fittingly implemented. I read the Bible's instruction to feed and care for the poor as addressed to individuals, not the Federal government, or taxpayers collectively.

Individuals in need of food assistance are often in need of much more than just food. Indeed, sometimes these "other needs" may be the underlying cause, or contributing factors, for the situation in which some families find themselves. Often, the same groups that provide the food—including several of those with us today--also provide clothing, housing assistance, financial counseling, job counseling, and even spiritual counseling. In short, many are concerned with whole range of human needs. Whether these needs are temporary or long-term, private individuals and groups can individualize the attention and the response to a degree never possible in a government bureaucracy.

Some of us may disagree about whether existing Federal programs, such as food stamps, are sufficiently targeted to the poor. But I hope we can all commend these private efforts which are taking place. Regardless of the future of specific Federal programs, I hope that private efforts will multiply. In my view, this is where the ultimate responsibility rests.

The individuals and groups represented today are by no means an exhaustive list of private sector efforts. They simply represent a variety of creative approaches currently being implemented to feed the poor. It is my hope that other interested Americans will consult the hearing record to assess whether similar programs could be undertaken with similar success in their communities.

The hearing record will remain open until September 30, 1983, to incorporate written statements from other private sector efforts.

STATEMENT OF HON. WALTER D. HUDDLESTON
A U.S. SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY

Mr. Chairman, with high levels of unemployment persisting in many areas of the nation, this hearing is timely. It is important for the Committee to continually monitor the availability of food assistance for families experiencing economic difficulty.

With today's high unemployment and growing numbers of people depending on soup kitchens and food banks, the nation needs a practical and effective program to provide emergency food aid to needy persons.

The nation has a right to be proud of the efforts of food banks, hunger centers, soup kitchens, and other charitable organizations that provide emergency food aid to the jobless, low-income elderly, and other citizens in need.

We in Congress have taken steps to facilitate the operation of emergency food aid programs. Last month, on August 4, the Senate adopted an amendment to H.R. 3409 to expand and extend the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983, due to expire September 30, 1983. The bill was signed into law by the President as Public Law 98-92.

The amendment contained provisions similar to those in S. 17, which was reported by this Committee, and H.R. 1590, which was overwhelmingly approved by the House on June 16, 1983.

P.L. 98-92 clarifies the provisions of the 1983 Act and provides the Department of Agriculture with guidelines for administering the Commodity Distribution Program under the Act. The provisions of Public Law 98-92 will become effective October 1, 1983.

Needy individuals and families, farmers, and all taxpayers will benefit from the distribution of government-owned surplus food that is currently filling warehouses and costing millions of dollars in storage fees.

While there are indications that the economy is beginning to recover from the severe recession of the last year and a half, millions of U.S. citizens remain out of work and are in need of temporary emergency assistance.

I look forward to the testimony of today's witnesses on their efforts to aid our needy citizens.

STATEMENT OF BOB DOLE
A U.S. SENATOR FROM KANSAS

Mr. Chairman and other Members of the Agriculture Committee, I think this hearing today will be very constructive. At a time when "hunger" problems are receiving widespread attention from media and politicians alike, we need to evaluate the capacity of the private sector to help provide food assistance to low-income and unemployed Americans.

I think a point that has to be made is that private nonprofit organizations and churches have provided valuable services in accepting significant responsibility for feeding poor people in local communities throughout this country. However, private sector initiatives alone cannot provide all of the food assistance necessary to help the growing problems that people are encountering due to the current economic climate.

Federal nutrition programs have been extremely effective in eliminating the kinds of domestic hunger and malnutrition that existed in the early '60's, but I believe that all levels of government should work together with nonprofit charitable organizations and community volunteers in order to provide a comprehensive food assistance network to help those in need.

Several weeks ago, I wrote an op ed article entitled "Hunger Problems--Real and Exaggerated" that was published in the Washington Post, and I would ask that a copy of this article be reprinted in the Hearing Record.

(THE ARTICLE REFERRED TO BY SENATOR DOLE FOLLOWS:)

(Reprinted for the Washington Post, Wednesday, August 17, 1983)

(HUNGER PROBLEMS--REAL AND EXAGGERATED)

(By Bob Dole--United States Senator)

Domestic food assistance problems are on the minds of many Americans these days including President Reagan. To demonstrate his concern, the President has appointed a special Task Force on Food Assistance to assess the problem and report to him within 90 days. Personally, I hope the group will offer constructive ideas--not just suggestions for more federal responsibility or more federal dollars.

Members of Congress, especially those of us on committees with jurisdiction over federal nutrition programs, are aware of scattered problems in the food assistance area--problems obviously accentuated by high unemployment. It is also recognized that, although more money is being spent on nutrition programs than ever before, some deserving Americans are falling in the cracks.

While there certainly are problems, most identified so far are based upon anecdotal evidence. There has been no documentation

of nationwide "hunger" problems, unless one accepts frequently biased media reports.

In April, my nutrition subcommittee held a hearing on "The Nutritional Status of Low-Income Americans in the 1980s" in an attempt to determine the extent of reported "hunger" problems and the potential causes. This hearing underscored the fact that comprehensive, objective, up-to-date information is not available. The reality of the "hunger" problem has been distorted by media in response to complaints by "hunger" critics who seldom offer constructive ideas. They are, by and large, liberal Democrats who will always be "anti-Reagan"—a point never made by the writers or commentators.

As the Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Nutrition, I have actively participated in the development of the federal nutrition programs since the late 1960s. For the most part, it is my view that food assistance programs have been effective in alleviating domestic nutrition problems. No one who objectively reviews the issue believes we are witnessing a return to the conditions existing a decade or two ago.

Let's treat this issue fairly. While there are some deserving Americans who fail to receive adequate food assistance, there are others who benefit who should not.

This is rarely the focus of attention by "hunger" activists or the media, but it should be noted that, in the food stamp program alone, an estimated \$1 billion annually is squandered through excessive benefits, payments to ineligible recipients and outright fraud. A billion dollars could go a long way in assisting those not now being reached.

Another point that deserves clarification is the repeated allegation by "hunger" critics that the Reagan budget cuts are the direct cause of all the alleged hardships. The truth is that Congress finally recognized some areas in the food assistance programs were getting out of hand. The net result was achievement of significant savings in 1981—near the level of the President's budget request, but accomplished by Republican and Democratic cooperation.

For example: we instituted a provision for the prorating of monthly benefits in the first month of participating in the food stamp program. This means in effect that, instead of receiving a full month's allotment, newly eligible participants would receive only an allotment equivalent to the actual days remaining in the month for which they initially qualified. This provision alone saves about \$600 million annually.

Throughout this process of review and cost reduction, we protected the interests of those without strong voices in Congress by rejecting a number of undesirable amendments. We did this, and still managed to reduce food stamp program costs by about \$7 billion over a three-year period, fiscal years 1982-1985. The changes made served to better target benefits, eliminate some fraud and waste, and initiate much-needed administra-

tive improvements. In my view, Congress must continue to scrutinize these programs to make them more cost-effective, being responsive to the needs of both deserving recipients and overburdened taxpayers.

Let me cite another area constantly in the news. While nutrition problems persist, so do government-owned agricultural surpluses. This is a striking paradox, and it is genuinely difficult to comprehend that there can be scarcity for some while mountainous surpluses of agricultural commodities exist simultaneously.

This dilemma, recognized by Congress and the administration, perhaps explains why the final piece of legislation acted on by Congress before the August recess was a two-year extension of the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act. This act will require the Secretary of Agriculture to distribute surplus cheese, butter, milk, wheat, rice, corn, soybeans and honey to eligible recipient agencies that provide food assistance in local communities. This proposal, which I introduced for myself and 33 other Republican and Democratic senators, includes \$50 million in funding for intrastate distribution and storage, with \$10 million set aside for use by local agencies, in order to ensure that the program can be effectively implemented.

Finally, it should be noted that, while the unemployment rate is falling with the strong economic recovery, many Americans still face daily hardships. Soup kitchens are serving more people than ever before, and food banks are busier than ever. An unprecedented number of households are participating in the food stamp program--23.4 million in contrast to just under 21 million four years ago.

More money is being spent on the food stamp program now--a total of about \$12.8 billion. In 1979 food stamp costs totaled about \$7 billion, and combined federal food program expenditures were about \$11 billion. The federal government is now spending close to \$17.8 billion on about 10 separate programs.

In addition to the food stamp program, there are numerous child nutrition programs, including school lunch, school breakfast, child care food, summer food, commodity supplemental and special supplemental food program for women, infants and children, usually referred to as WIC. Nearly \$4.8 billion annually is being spent on these combined programs.

There is also a false notion, advocated by some, that sole responsibility for food assistance, including distribution, should rest with the federal government. On the contrary, it is my view that federal efforts should be generously supplemented by state and local governments--all working together with nonprofit organizations and community volunteers.

While nutrition programs have had a dramatic, positive impact on hunger and malnutrition in this country, the federal bureaucracy--no matter how sensitive--cannot possibly respond to all the problems of individuals in need of food assistance. Responsibility must be spread and shared if we are to properly serve those who permanently or temporarily need help. For starters, more bipartisan cooperation and less partisan rhetoric would be helpful.

STATEMENT OF HON. RUDY BOSCHWITZ
A U.S. SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA

Mr. Chairman, I am indeed pleased to be able to be a part of the Senate Agriculture Committee's Hearing on Private Sector Initiatives to Feed America's Poor.

Although I feel strongly that the surplus stocks owned by the government should be used to help the needy, I also believe that the assistance offered by private charities is essential to our overall goal of eliminating hunger in the U.S.

I am proud to say that Minnesota is one of the leaders in this field. In fact numerous Minnesota organizations have closely assessed the needs of their communities and developed services to assist their poor--not only with food but also with clothing, housing and other needs.

One excellent example of this effort is the Inter-Church Community Association (ICA) located on the western side of Minneapolis. It is an organization comprised of 12 churches, with each church contributing one-half of one percent of its annual budget to ICA. These funds are then used to distribute, collect and transport food and clothing to the area's needy.

A second excellent organization, "Loaves and Fishes," serves nearly 25,000 people per month by providing hot meals at 5 different sites in the Minneapolis and St. Paul area. Funds for "Loaves and Fishes" are donated by private companies and individuals. Local television and radio stations also donate advertising time.

A third example is located in Rochester, Minnesota. This organization, called Channel I, operates a food cooperative that serves over 350 low income elderly people every week.

Because I want to keep my remarks brief, I am only listing these few private sector programs in Minnesota--all of which are dedicated to assisting their communities in supplying basic needs. I am very proud to represent a State that has taken such strong steps to help those in need.

STATEMENT OF HON. DAVID PRYOR
A U.S. SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased that you are holding this hearing on private sector initiatives to feed America's poor. I am sure that the hearing will be informative and helpful to other groups who may wish to establish new programs to aid our needy citizens.

I have long been impressed by the dedication of the professionals and volunteers who work in agencies providing relief and assistance. They perform invaluable services, in many cases, with extremely limited budgets and resources.

Across our country, we see people without resources turning to emergency shelters and soup kitchens for assistance. In the first half of this year, some 10 million people were unemployed and the unemployment rate remains at an unacceptably high level. Further, the number of people who live below the poverty line has increased during the past two years. And because many public and voluntary agencies lack the resources to meet growing demands for emergency services, some of those seeking aid must be turned away.

If these agencies are to continue to provide adequate assistance to those in need, we must make every effort to provide them with sufficient resources.

Earlier this year, Congress took important actions to provide such assistance. Last spring Congress included in the Jobs Bill a provision I initiated appropriating \$50 million to be used for emergency food and shelter through a program administered by private, voluntary, non-profit organizations. Funds were channeled through the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and a ceiling of 2% was established on administrative costs. The results in terms of meals and lodging provided have been quite substantial.

On August 4, during Senate consideration of H.R. 3409, an amendment was adopted that added new provisions to expand and extend the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983.

That legislation is designed to use our surplus agricultural commodities to the fullest extent possible and to improve the domestic distribution of surplus and price-supported commodities. The legislation makes available all government-owned food commodities such as dairy products, rice, soybeans, and honey, at no cost to eligible state and local agencies through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to today's hearing on private sector efforts to provide humanitarian aid to jobless workers and other citizens in need.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT KNORR, PRESIDENT
NORTH DAKOTA WHEAT PRODUCERS

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee:

I am Robert Knorr, a wheat farmer and president of the North Dakota Wheat Producers. I have been asked to appear before you today with a short explanation of a project we called "Noodles for the Needy."

This is a project that was developed by the North Dakota Wheat Producers Association and the U.S. Durum Growers Association for several reasons. One of the problems we have in the wheat industry in North Dakota is low prices basically due to over-production and at the same time we have people going to bed hungry all over this great nation because of lack of jobs.

We felt that in some small way we could feed some of these hungry people and at the same time make the point that we are all in this together, and that if agriculture once again prospers that we will again be buying trucks, cars and farm machinery, and that people in the iron mines, the steel mills, the production lines and many others will be put back to work again, then we would have accomplished our goal and shown that we in agriculture are concerned about the welfare of the nation.

We had initially hoped to gather about 2,600 bushels of Durum wheat which would be enough when processed to feed 800,000 people a meal of macaroni. We far exceeded this goal. We put together approximately 6,000 bushels, or enough to feed 1.7 million people a meal of macaroni. This was done as a totally voluntary project. The wheat, the trucking, the milling, the processing, the bags, the distribution, were all donated.

Now I would like to take several minutes to explain to you some of the details of the program. We chose macaroni for several reasons. North Dakota ranks number one in the production of Durum wheat which is used to make macaroni. Macaroni has a long shelf life and not everyone can bake a loaf of bread, but they can boil-up a pot of macaroni. There was much groundwork laid before the project was started. The North Dakota Mills Elevator agreed to mill the wheat. Noodles by Leonardo, a local processing plant agreed to process the noodles. Stout Plastic of Minnesota furnished the bags, and transportation all through the project was furnished by our farmers.

The collection process was the first step in the project. News releases were issued as to the intent of the project and the points of collection. Local grain elevators along six routes across the state were designated as collection points. The trucks began rolling at the western edge of the state along the six routes, and over a two-day period collected the wheat. Farmers were asked to bring their bushels, bags or buckets to these collection points at the designated times. If they did not have wheat they could donate money and we would buy wheat. The grain was then unloaded at the State Mills Elevator where it was ground into semolina flour. It then went to the processing plant where 100,000 one-pound bags of macaroni were made.

The selection of who was to receive the food, and the distribution process we felt to be very important. We determined that one-third of the noodles would be given out in North Dakota through the groups that distribute USDA's cheese and butter.

Arrangements were made to give out this portion at same time cheese was distributed so the people could have cheese and macaroni. About one-third of the flour was shipped to Detroit where a local processor had agreed to process the noodles for distribution in that city at no charge.

The remaining one-third of the noodles were shipped to Cleveland, Ohio. Cleveland was also determined to be an area of great need, because of its high unemployment. Also, Cleveland had an organization called the Greater Cleveland Area Food Bank which distributed to approximately 250 hunger centers and soup kitchens. This was an area of high unemployment in the steel industry, much of which was due to the poor agricultural economy.

When all was said and done the project fed approximately 1.7 million people a meal of macaroni. Through the use of press conferences, news releases and other media, we tried to express the point that we in agriculture are concerned about our fellow Americans, and that together we can make conditions better for all.

Enclosed in the packets of information that I have provided the Committee is supplemental information as to the details of the project, along with some "thank you" letters that came to us after the project was completed. You may wish to look this over at your convenience.

In closing, I would like to say that the rewards and benefits of a project such as this go not only to the recipients of the food, but also to the people that donate to the project and organize its operation. The point is that there are people willing to give, facilities to handle the processing and transportation, and organizations already in place for proper distribution. This maybe was not a large project, but it does exemplify the fact that it can be done.

I want to thank you for this chance to review North Dakota's Noodles for the Needy program, and I will be please to answer any questions that members of the Committee might have. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF DALINETA L. HINES, THIRD STREET CHURCH OF GOD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNIQUE DEVELOPMENT CENTER
(United Neighbors Involved in Quality Urban Experience)

BUILD-A-BLOCK MINISTRY

"FOOD FOR THE HUNGRY"

The Third Street Church of God is located in the heart of the ghetto area of Washington, D. C. This church is seeking to serve the population in which it is placed as well as its membership in the light of Biblical mandates. Since nineteen hundred and seventy two (1972), the following statement has been developed and adopted by the church as its mission statement of purpose:

"We are Ambassadors for Christ in the Nation's Capital, committed to be a totally open evangelistic, metropolitan, caring fellowship of believers. To this end we are being disciplined in a community of Christian faith,

centered in the love of Jesus Christ and Administered by the Holy Spirit. We are covenanted to honor God, obey His word, celebrate His grace, and demonstrate a life style of servanthood. Accordingly, we seek to proclaim and offer to the world a full cycle ministry of reconciliation and wholeness."

One Ministries is a para-church group with offices located in the same city block of Washington, D. C. which houses the Third Street Church of God. This group of persons, who are supported totally by voluntary funds, exists for the purpose of modelling the oneness and mission of Christian believers. They seek to bring the resources of the powerful to meet the needs of the powerless and to serve as catalysts in the city to bring pairs and/or groups of churches together to realize their God-given responsibility in meeting the needs of the poor. They see Washington, D. C. becoming, a "city on a hill" and a place where righteousness and justice flow together.

The leader of One Ministries, Mr. John H. Staggers, Jr. and the Pastor of the Third Street Church of God, Dr. Samuel G. Hines, met in a downtown city office while both were seeking for ways to actualize their visions for Washington, D. C.

Both these men and the groups with which they work have been linked in dynamic partnership since nineteen hundred and seventy six (1976). Together, they have explored and initiated several programs which are aimed at reaching the critical needs of the poor and disenfranchised of Washington, D. C. One of these programs is centered in feeding the hungry and homeless who are appearing in increasing numbers on our city streets.

Very early in the development it was realized that many resources would need to be harnessed. One of these resources was the possible and powerful partnership which could exist between an urban and a suburban church. Another resource was the available and potent combination of church communions with business organizations.

In nineteen hundred and seventy-eight (1978) the Third Street Church of God and the National Presbyterian Church and Center joined hands to begin the unique and exciting endeavor of serving the people of the inner city area surrounding the Third Street Church.

All service and ministry was based, first on developing personal relationships with the people who lived in or passed through the neighborhood, then on developing specific programs to meet, among other things, the basic need for food.

The Feeding of the Hungry is based on the following rationale: -

Since the future of our nation rests, to a large extent, on the nature of the development of our urban areas and,

Since present national developments have made it urgently necessary for church and civic groups to aggressively address the problems of hunger and nakedness and,

Since many persons who live in Washington, D. C., in the area of Third Street Church are in need of daily food in order to sustain health and life and,

Since the evangelical witness of the churches includes obedience to the Biblical mandate to feed the hungry and clothe the naked,

The Third Street Church of God, and the National Presbyterian Church and Center are together, pursuing methods of assistance, outreach, and service to persons in the neighboring community which will actualize our purpose to "proclaim and offer to the world a full-cycle ministry of reconciliation."

We are supported in this effort by several individual donors and by business organizations and other churches in the metropolitan area, namely

1. The Evangel Temple - 608 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
2. The Washington Community Fellowship - 9th & Maryland Avenue, N. E.
3. The Church of the Apostles - 3500 Pickett Rd., Fairfax, VA
4. Truro Episcopal Church - 10520 Main Street Fairfax, VA
5. The National Council of Churches
6. Safford Lincoln Mercury
7. Giant Foods
8. The National Kiwanis Club of Washington, D. C.

HISTORY:

- 1978 - In May of nineteen hundred and seventy-eight (1978) John Staggers and Dr. Hines called a group together to begin having an Urban Prayer Breakfast each Wednesday morning at seven thirty (7:30 a.m.). A small group of about ten to twelve (10-12) persons met in the lower auditorium of the Third Street Church to pray for guidance as to how we could, most effectively meet the needs of the indigent in the neighborhood. The group included members of the staff of One Ministries, the Third Street Church and a few employees from Capital Hill. One community resident also attended. One member of the One Ministries staff provided coffee, juice and doughnuts for the gathering.
- 1979 - Early in Nineteen hundred and seventy nine (1979), one member of the Church began providing, from his own pocket, the supplies for a 'proper' breakfast of bacon, eggs, toast, juice and coffee. He not only provided the supplies but also cooked the breakfast himself. At this time a few more residents from the area began attending, which brought our numbers up to an average of about thirty (30) persons each Wednesday morning.
- 1980 - Our first homeless person came in and had breakfast and from then on the number of community residents and homeless persons participating in the Wednesday morning breakfasts grew to an average of one hundred (100) persons each time. During this time the staff of One Ministries, with a few other volunteers became responsible for providing the

supplies and actually cooking the breakfast.

- 1981 - Throughout the next year the numbers rose steadily and at this time the provision of the breakfast supplies was shared by several persons while a couple in the church undertook to be responsible for cooking the breakfast.

It was at this time that the National Presbyterian Church and Center became actively involved in assisting with the program of feeding the hungry.

The pastors of both churches had been meeting for fellowship and sharing of ideas, lay coordinators from both churches had been appointed and asked to meet together for fellowship. These persons spread the word in each church and a group of volunteers emerged. They met together once monthly to share ideas, pray and learn how to minister to persons who lived in or passed through the area surrounding the Third Street Church.

Three times during the year the groups met for an urban work day. They worshipped together, worked on community projects together and ate a meal together on this day - usually a Saturday. This provided a very effective means of contact for building relationships between the area residents and transients and the members of both churches

An important aspect to note in all these activities is that every effort was made to rule out any paternalism, snobbery or ethnic separations. All activities were undertaken jointly by members of the Third Street Church (a predominantly black congregation) and those of the National Presbyterian Church (a predominantly white congregation).

All meals were eaten together with the community resident and transients. This is still an important feature of our program to this day.

We were soon joined by volunteers from other area churches (already listed) in the preparation of the breakfast.

During the winter of nineteen eighty-one (1981) our numbers escalated to unprecedented amounts and by December of that year we were feeding up to two hundred persons each morning. Then a private businessman who had been observing the breakfasts began taking an active interest in the program.

- 1982 - The increase in numbers continued into the year nineteen hundred and eighty-two (1982) when the new flood of jobless, homeless persons hit the streets of Washington, D. C. All services had to be expanded, funds had to be increased, facilities had to be updated to include commercial equipment in the kitchen and more volunteers were required to do the work required. By March of that year we began feeding up to two hundred fifty persons each morning. The generosity of a private businessman allowed us to expand the breakfast to two mornings weekly, Wednesday and Friday.

The prohibitive costs of commercial equipment for the kitchen was met by donations from our partner church, National Presbyterian, many private individuals and joint fund raising efforts of the two churches.

For the first time, the Third Street Church included the urban breakfast as part of its daily responsibility and the program was included under the umbrella of its Ministry of Evangelism and Missions. Individuals from both churches now undertook full responsibility for providing supplies and cooking the breakfast. The breakfast has always been preceded by a short devotional service and many persons now came as much for the spiritual as the physical food. To quote from an article in the October twenty seventh (27th) issue of the Washington Post:

"This ritual is unusual among church efforts to feed the poor, because "it brings together indigent or deprived people from the city and affluent people from the suburbs, who come and help out," the Rev. Ernest Gibson, head of the Council of Churches of Greater Washington, said of the prayer breakfast."

"We eat with our group. We don't just give away food. And that's a big difference," said Dalineta Hines, wife of Third Street Church's pastor, the Rev. Samuel Hines.

"The prayer service begins at 7:30 with an assortment of worshipers - some in business suits and others in layers of worn clothing - seated in a semi-circle of metal folding chairs."

"This program is better than those that throw you some food once a day every four months," declared a man wearing a floppy black cap and a black-and-red plaid hunting jacket."

During the winter of this year it also became necessary to minister to the homeless who sleep by the grates and by barrels of our city. Again, the same member of the business community provided a motor home for this purpose. This vehicle was fitted up and stocked, so that persons could be served sandwiches and hot chocolate at night. The vehicle was taken out on the streets each night from Monday through Saturday. Again, volunteer help manned the stations on the vehicle each night.

Members of the National Kiwanis Club of Washington began to assist us at this time in preparing and serving the breakfast on one morning of the week.

1983 - Today, through the generosity of many persons in the church, business and private sectors, the breakfasts have been expanded to three mornings each week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. An average of three hundred (300) persons are being fed each day. Dinners

are served on some holidays and on certain feast days of the church.

An added facet of this program is that, through the business contact, one of the major food store chains began giving us daily supplies of food. We also began receiving food from the National Council of Churches of Greater Washington.

These donations greatly reduced our costs, so that from an original two dollars (\$2.00) per individual we now spend seventy five cents (0.75) per individual.

There are two other aspects of the program of feeding the hungry which bear mention.

Firstly, the number of new poor have increased the ranks of those who need food on a daily basis. We therefore find that, in addition to the breakfasts which are served, we also need to have food available for handing out to persons, so that they may eat at other times - no one is hungry on a three times a week schedule. We therefore receive donations of canned goods and dry foods for this distribution which occurs at irregular times on a daily basis.

Secondly, the number of alcoholics, which has always been high in the area, has necessitated that we minister to persons who need to break the vicious cycle of alcoholism. The stress of joblessness and homelessness is very real and evident in many who come through our door. A large percentage of these persons have obviously turned to alcohol as a means of escape and so an endless cycle of frustration, violence and indigence is set up. This disease (alcoholism) must be aggressively addressed in our nation and certainly in our cities if the cycle is to be broken.

THE FUTURE:

We are now planning to expand the breakfast to five (5) mornings weekly and to serve an evening meal at least twice weekly.

The question at this point is not whether we want to underwrite homelessness but whether we will, in fact, 'be our brother's keeper.' Can we afford to nurture the seeds of violence which will emerge from persons who live in a constant state of deprivation but who see and read and hear of others who sit down to sumptuous banquets and of farmers who are paid to NOT produce food.

Dr. Hines made these two statements to a group which met at the Third Street Church for orientation before a work day session.

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We will continue and expand the charitable ministries in which we are involved. We do feel however the necessity to call the country's attention to the need for justice and to plead with our lawmakers to work aggressively to make adjustments in the system of government so that all may share in the bounty of this good land and so that the nation will not spend all its resources catering to the greeds of the rich and neglecting the needs of the poor.

STATEMENT OF
VERONICA MAZ
PRESIDENT
MARTHA'S TABLE

I am Veronica Maz, President of Martha's Table, a nonprofit organization providing services to the hungry and homeless people, and offering national workshops to the private sector instructing them on how to start soup kitchens and shelters in their local communities.

My contribution to this Committee is a combination of my firsthand experience, for 15 years, as a grass-roots innovator and operator of poverty projects, plus my teaching-research background as a sociologist on the university level; my last position was at Georgetown University.

I appreciate having the opportunity to appear before this Committee today to talk about private sector initiatives to feed America's poor, one of the most important issues facing this country today.

For the past 15 years I have been organizing and operating grass-roots projects in the Nation's Capital, such as S.O.M.E. (So Others Might Eat), a soup kitchen; the House of Ruth, a shelter for homeless women, with local and national programs for battered and homeless women, which has since expanded to 27 states. Currently I am President and founder of Martha's Table, a national organization which operates two programs. One is an innovative Children's Soup Kitchen/Learning Center, based upon the premise that the prevention of poverty must begin with the children. The second program consists in the operation of McKenna's Wagon, a mobile soup kitchen, which distributes food to the homeless and the street people in pockets of hunger. At Martha's Table, 1200 sandwiches are distributed daily (or 300,000 on an annual basis) to 500 adults and 200 children, seven days a week. All food is donated from sources such as USDA, the Food Bank, and various individuals, religious and civic groups. The entire program is operated by volunteers.

At Martha's Table and throughout my entire experience, individuals and groups have requested information about our programs and have come to observe and learn. People sincerely want to do something but they do not know how to get started. They could be very useful if they had access to practical information. They ask the same questions: How did you get started? Where did you get the money?

There were so many people wanting to help, and such a great need, that two years ago Martha's Table organized the National Institute for Neighborhood Self-Help as a clearinghouse of information and as a teaching arm for the private sector.

The National Institute for Neighborhood Self-Help offers one-day intensive workshops teaching people how to open a soup kitchen, shelter, or whatever is needed--without money. This year, workshops were held in Chicago and Los Angeles. Next year they will be held nationwide in 22 states. Their key words are WITHOUT MONEY. Every project I started I did so without money.

What is taught at the workshops is very basic. The first and fundamental step is to impart to the interested individuals the awareness that one lives in an organized society. It is absolutely essential to be organized: for example, (a) having an organizational name (you don't work as John Doe, you become J. D., Inc.); (b) finding a business location (a vacant store front, sharing a corner in a business office, etc.); (c) acquiring office stationery and a telephone. Next, we teach individuals that there are 12 basic principles. One, for example, is that practically any item is obtainable if you break it down to its smallest component.

From my own experience, when I started my first soup kitchen I needed soup spoons. I crossed the street from the soup kitchen to an apartment building, where I met a woman at the elevator. After explaining about the soup kitchen, I asked her if she would give me one spoon, and possibly ask her neighbor for one. Hours later, she came to the soup kitchen with 80 spoons. No one I knew would give me 80, but who could refuse one, the smallest component. The same principle works for money.

For my shelter for homeless women, I saw the "ideal" house, and asked the woman to rent it to me. The rent was \$440.00 a month. I did not know anyone who would give me that amount, so using the above formula I told friends, acquaintances and strangers that I was very anxious to start the shelter, and asked them for a \$1.00 or \$5.00 contribution toward the first month's rent. In less than a week, the rent was in hand. Usually, money or the lack of money is the stumbling block for most initiators. Before they begin, they feel that they must have some fixed amount--mostly in the thousands bracket--\$10,000 or \$50,000. I remind them at the workshop that life isn't this way. In their daily activity, they seldom have the total amount for any basic need; housing is a good example. Almost everyone lives in an apartment or a house. I would bet that very few of you who are renting paid the full year's rent in advance. You paid a security deposit, plus the first month's rent. You do the same thing with grass-roots projects. You do not need the total amount before you begin. This principle works as do the others. Such information, plus what others from the private sector have learned, and the information this Committee is gathering should be shared and disseminated.

The mechanism and techniques for sharing should be a function of the National Government and private industry.

For example, this could be implemented by using pub-

lic service announcements to inform citizens that workshops will be held within their locality and sponsored by the already existing networks including USDA and other Government agencies, imparting the combined knowledge of the private sector.

MY RECOMMENDATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. That the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry consider a National Training Program to provide the techniques needed by the private sector to initiate and operate projects to benefit poor people and poverty groups.
2. That local community colleges be the sites or locations of workshops or programs.
3. That this Committee and related Government agencies work with Martha's Table and the other private sector organizations to develop the educational instrument of techniques workable at the local level.

We are in great need of national leaders with vision to help us meet the challenges before us. The American people must take on more responsibility to control their own lives and we must be inspired to seek solutions to our problems. Let's work together to meet the challenge, Mr. Chairman. We at Martha's Table will do our part. We hope that the members of this Committee are ready to meet the challenges, too.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF REVEREND G. H. JACK WOODARD, RECTOR, ST. STEPHEN AND
THE INCARNATION EPISCOPAL CHURCH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Chairman Helms, distinguished members of the Senate Agriculture Committee, ladies and gentlemen, I am Jack Woodard, Rector of St. Stephen and The Incarnation Episcopal Church, located in the inner city of Washington, D.C.

Because I am someone involved from day to day in the suffering of poor people, especially in their hunger, I have been asked to make these remarks to you today. I shall speak to the issue of how the responsibility for doing something to keep millions of people from starving to death in America should be distributed among the government, the business, and the voluntary sectors of our society.

However lamentable the fact may be, the existence of hungry people in our midst is not new. St. Stephen's Church has been involved in providing food to hungry people since the riots following the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968.

What IS new is the NUMBERS of malnourished people in our midst. The Department of Commerce figures released within the past 23 weeks show 34 million Americans living below the poverty line and thus at risk of starving. That is the largest number since the early Sixties. The situation gets worse where I work in the central cities of our country. There, the poverty rate is 19.9% double the poverty rate of 9.3% in the suburban rings of the cities.

At St. Stephen's Church we see the increase at close hand. When I became Rector in 1979, the parish was feeding lunch to about 75 people on weekends and holidays from private resources and about 75 senior citizens on weekdays as a nutrition site for Title I of the Older Americans Act. That comes to 525 meals per week. This summer, we have been serving as many as 1200 meals each week to poor people in our dining room. This doubling has been entirely from private resources since the senior citizens' meals have been reduced by the Congress at the urging of the White House.

In addition, a Christian community in our neighborhood goes to the Baltimore/Washington produce terminal every morning before daylight and collects throwaway fruit and vegetables from the dumpsters there. What they gather is brought back to our kitchen, cleaned and cooked into supper for some 600 hungry people each evening at another location in Washington.

Also, we give to desperate people a current average of 275 bags of groceries each month in our parish office. That number has more than tripled in the last three years.

We don't stop our ministry with the hungry problem. We don't believe in bandaids alone. We help people with shelter problems such as pending eviction, medical problems, legal problems,

financial emergencies, and employment counseling, mostly with trained volunteers.

Now there are only about 350 people in our congregation, many of them living in the neighborhood, and we could not do the massive job of filling all those thousands of empty stomachs by ourselves. The way we do it is to share the responsibility with other churches which send volunteers and food donations. We also have recently been able to begin getting surplus agriculture commodities both for distribution like cheese and butter, and for use in preparation of meals. I am grateful to Senator Mark Andrews for helping that to happen. But we are being overwhelmed by the rapid increase in the numbers of hungry people turning up on our doorstep. Some may be able to see an economic recovery going on now. At St. Stephen's, all we are seeing is more hungry people.

Steadily, those suffering people get younger, better educated, more desperate for employment, and more traumatized by their first experience of being rock bottom poor.

From my experience with hunger, I want to suggest three clues to legislative solutions to the current scandalous level of poverty in America:

First, Stop comparing food items in the Federal budget to the figures for previous years and arguing about the comparisons. Instead, use the solid studies which already exist to define the problem and to legislate an end to hunger in these United States. Churches like mine will help do that, but it is unjust and unreasonable to expect us to do it without adequate Federal programs. We have been able to respond rather well to a TEMPORARY hunger CRISIS, but we cannot sustain much longer the present ONGOING burden. I believe this winter may see starved bodies in our city streets unless we get significant help from the Federal government.

Second, I say ONGOING burden carefully. Not many years have passed since the best schools of economics taught that an unemployment rate above the range of four percent was unacceptable in terms of the social cost. Now we are in a day of rejoicing when the unemployment rate sinks below TEN percent. If we are going to accept unemployment that high, we should not be surprised at social costs which have increased as much as unemployment.

Third, the best food programs are jobs programs. Most of the people in our dining room at St. Stephen's would not be there if they could get a job. A large part of them are not on any kind of government assistance because they are able bodied and thus cannot qualify for welfare. And our employment counseling service experience tells us that jobs are simply not available for most of the peoples willing and able to be employed. Therefore our country has a moral obligation to provide programs which will give every man and woman a chance to make a living for themselves and which will provide public assistance for those for whom no jobs are available.

I close with this thought: There is much suffering by Americans in these days. The solution is not in Christian compassion alone. We are expressing that, but it is not enough. The solution is not in more food collections, more special offerings, more appeals for volunteers. We have done all that and our food ministry has increased so much it is threatening to consume all our energy, all our parish life. And it is not enough. The solution is not more charity. Individuals and businesses have done a great deal in these past three years. But still the suffering continues. Nothing will be enough until the administration and the Congress make a commitment to priorities which will insure that no American goes to bed hungry. I urge that commitment upon you. Our parish is only one of many across the land which are struggling to feed hordes of hungry people. I am confident that those churches and their members join me in that urging.

It has been a privilege to share with you our church's experience and ideas. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL LEE, PRESIDENT OF THE ECUMENICAL COALITION
OF CONCERNED AMERICANS

We must first understand that the concerns of the Ecumenical Coalition of Concerned Americans are many...

Housing for the elderly, food for the needy, training for the young, retraining for the unemployed and for the special problems of the handicapped.

However, at this time the specific purpose of the ECCA is to provide nutritional assistance and job training to the community, especially senior citizens, handicapped, lower economic groups and to the public at large on an emergency basis.

ECCA is over 7 years old and began by distributing surplus goods from supermarkets and manufacturers to over 100 non profit agencies, at no cost, for redistribution to the needy.

Using this "charity" model of food assistance, ECCA realized that in a national crisis, such as a recession, the supply of charitable food and money contributions actually declined as the need for food assistance dramatically increased. In addition, the standard "charity" model required large amounts of time and money devoted to development of agency funding from outside sources.

ECCA decided that a new model would be required if hunger was actually to be ended in the United States.

The basic premises of ECCA are self-sufficiency and individual responsibility. ECCA does not rely on federal funding. Capitalization funding comes from individual and corporate donations and short term loans.

To become self-sufficient, ECCA created a membership funding concept. Qualified recipients (family of 4 making less than \$16,500.00 per year) pay a membership fee of \$11.00 per month and receive between \$30.00 and \$40.00 in food value.

This value will be increased to between \$40.00 and \$50.00 as our food processing equipment capitalization is completed.

Inclusion of Federal Commodities would put the value far in excess of \$50.00 to low income families.

If it is determined by the church or social service agency that the family cannot afford the membership fee, then the church or agency pays half the fee and ECCA pays the rest.

In addition to the membership fee, food recipients agree to perform 8 hours of community service each month. Local communities create the projects they decide will most benefit their communities.

This ECCA technique puts the responsibility for policing of the program and for the integrity of the program back into the

community. Institution of community service hours greatly reduces program abuse.

Just as individuals must learn to develop their own sense of self-sufficiency and personal responsibility, so too, communities must also learn to develop community self-sufficiency and community responsibility.

ECCA provides an opportunity and a vehicle for all individuals, rich or poor, to make a contribution back into their community.

ECCA also provides a working forum for communities to address problems peculiar to that individual community.

POLICE INVOLVEMENT

The use of ECCA services in the community creates positive communication and stimulates involvement between the police department and all sectors of the community - business, clergy and the local people.

UNION INVOLVEMENT

Unions such as the Teamsters, UAW/CIO, AFL/CIO and Communication Workers of America participate with ECCA in serving the community.

CORPORATE INVOLVEMENT

Corporations such as Prudential Insurance, Atlantic Richfield, General Mills, Consolidated Cement Companies, TRW, MGM Studios, Financial Federation Inc., Vons Markets, Hughes Markets and Albertsons, to mention just a few participate with ECCA financially and with corporate voluntarism.

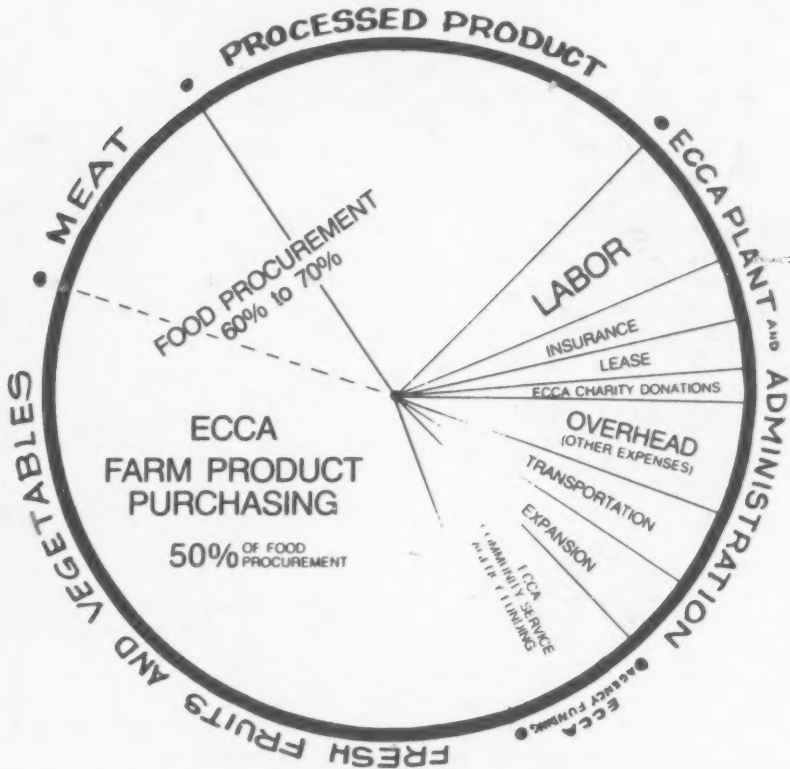
COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

ECCA provides a large vehicle for "natural" volunteers to participate. Large groups of these "natural" volunteers are organized within church and civic groups. Over 300 churches and civic organizations actively participate with the ECCA and by 1984 the number will be 2,000.

ECCA functions differently than a traditional food bank or church pantry program in 5 distinct ways:

1. ECCA BUYS 90% of all its food. This insures product predictability and quality. This also produces valuable income for small farmers, manufacturers and food processors.
2. ECCA assists people as long as they are in economic need.
3. ECCA is designed to be totally self-sufficient after initial capitalization is completed.
4. ECCA multiplies the existing wealth of a community by increasing the purchasing power in that low-income community.

5. ECCA provides a method to train low-income and handicapped individuals in food handling and food processing thus preparing them for potential life-time jobs while providing valuable food assistance to their community.



The \$11.00 ECCA membership is divided as follows:

\$7.00 is deposited in a special account for the specific purchase of food.

15 to 18 items are standard in the WIC food assistance program. Items include meat, bread, rice, beans, canned goods and fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables.

\$3,00 is used for expansion, food transportation, truck maintenance, charity feedings, administrative and other general expenses. This small amount allows ECCA to be self-sufficient once capitalization is completed.

\$1.00 is used to fund local non-profit community service agencies who organize, train and otherwise administer the ECCA program in their local community.

These specially selected and bonded ECCA/CSA's normally offer a large range of other community services and the ECCA program assists these valuable agencies to work towards self-sufficiency.

To Summarize:

1. The ECCA membership concept allows the individuals who are receiving the food assistance to pay for this assistance at a greatly reduced cost.
2. The ECCA concept works within our existing economic system with the full cooperation of industry, government, volunteers and local community.
3. Purchasing food allows for a wide variety of choice and nutritional balance.
4. ECCA brings abundant disposable wealth into low income communities in the form of food thus freeing existing income to be spent on other valuable long lasting items and services. We call this ECCA- nomics using the "trickle-up" process.
5. The ECCA model encourages local community problem solving and networking.
6. The ECCA model encourages and supports community voluntarism.
7. In times of economic crisis, when the need for food assistance to the low income communities increases, the supply is available often at even lower costs because ECCA works within our national economic system.
8. Those who are hungry have the most desire to end hunger. ECCA provides the self help tools and the organizational vehicle to accomplish this task.
9. The ECCA is no longer a concept but a proven, workable program that can eliminate hunger in the United States within this decade and greatly reduce poverty without increasing the tax burden.

The stated goal of the Ecumenical Coalition of Concerned Americans is the elimination of hunger in Los Angeles before the 1984 Olympic Games.

This goal has provided the laboratory to discover the technology to end hunger in one metropolitan market and thus create the manual to export the ECCA program to other metropolitan markets.

ECCA has the technology to end hunger in the United States.

We must first complete the job we've started in Los Angeles.

We encourage other cities to send us two dedicated representatives for 3-4 months. Work with us in Los Angeles. Learn the technology. Fully understand the philosophy. Become certified ECCA representatives and then take what you've learned back to your native city and eliminate hunger once and for all in this great country.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT GUERRINI,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, FOOD INDUSTRY COUNCIL,
GREATER DETROIT CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The "Feed the Hungry" program of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce has proven to be a unique and highly successful private sector effort to address the emergency hunger situation in metropolitan Detroit. Following the lead of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, Southeast Michigan's business community has rallied to provide the resources necessary to generate approximately 3,500,000 pounds of emergency food in the past 15 months.

The "Feed the Hungry" program was conceived in early 1982 when Michigan Bell commissioned Contributions Management, Inc. (CMI), a New Jersey-based consulting firm, to survey the needs of the Detroit area and identify the most urgent short-term community problem that might be effectively addressed by Michigan Bell. The CMI study identified hunger as the single most urgent need, citing the steadily increasing numbers of "New Poor" in the area. These "New Poor" are persons who have never before experienced long-term unemployment, have exhausted all unemployment benefits, and are forced for the first time in their lives to seek assistance for themselves and their families through charitable agencies.

The CMI study recommended that Michigan Bell issue a grant to initiate a private sector food solicitation program aimed at supplementing the food supply available to agencies providing meals or food packages to the needy. CMI further identified the Food Industry Council of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce as the organization best suited to coordinate such a program, and the Gleaners Community Food Bank in Detroit as the central distribution agency for food procured in the effort. Gleaners, the nation's largest non-profit food bank, was founded in 1977 with the assistance of the Food Industry Council. Gleaners distributes food to more than 150 social service agencies throughout Southeast Michigan.

Following CMI's recommendations, Michigan Bell issued a \$100,000 grant to the Greater Detroit Chamber Foundation, Inc. for use by the Food Industry Council (FIC). The FIC is a Chamber association of more than 300 Detroit area food processors, manufacturers, retailers and wholesalers. Armed with the Michigan Bell grant, the FIC kicked off the "Feed the Hungry" program on June 1, 1982.

Although a small portion of the funds were used to hire a part-time solicitor to contact food industry firms nationwide, the majority of the grant monies were used to provide transportation and storage of donated food. Contacts were also made by executives of FIC member firms, who gave willingly of their time in this effort. Michigan's statewide agricultural associations provided hundreds of names of growers, processors and shippers who were contacted regarding possible contributions of outdated (but edible), mispackaged or freezer-burned product. Prospects, of course, were made aware of the tax benefits available for the charitable donation of inventory.

By late November, 1982, more than 1.2 million pounds of donated product had been shipped to Gleaners and distributed to Detroit area social service agencies.

As this first phase of the project was winding down in late 1982, two

significant events took place which served to heighten both public and corporate interest in the hunger problem. First, Detroit's Mayor Coleman Young and then-Michigan Governor William Milliken declared a "State of Human Emergency" and intensified governmental efforts to attack the problem. Also, local media began extensive daily coverage of the hunger situation, perhaps stimulated by the upcoming holiday season.

Pleased with the results of their initial grant, Michigan Bell issued a \$100,000 follow-up matching grant to the Chamber Foundation in January, 1983 to keep "Feed the Hungry" alive. Simultaneously, dozens of Southeast Michigan businesses began to explore means by which they too could assist.

Aware of the on-going Chamber effort, a leading Detroit bank urged Chamber officials to call a meeting of urban affairs directors from major area corporations to discuss the problem and explore possible solutions. At this meeting, the group was briefed as to the extent of the problem and presented with several alternatives for corporate involvement.

Within days of this meeting, the corporate community began to respond in a variety of ways. Some announced programs independent of the "Feed the Hungry" effort, such as the hugely successful General Motors-UAW "Care and Share" program which was carried out at GM facilities throughout the U.S. Many firms chose to contribute cash and/or food to the "Feed the Hungry" project. While some companies opted to provide direct corporate contributions, others asked their employees to contribute on a weekly or monthly basis, with the corporation matching employee donations.

Total corporate contributions to the Greater Detroit Chamber's "Feed the Hungry" program now exceed \$500,000. This infusion of new capital has allowed, of course, for a major expansion of the project. While efforts to obtain donated product have continued, the resources now available have allowed for the purchase of more than 500,000 pounds of highly nutritious supplemental foods, including fresh eggs and dairy products, beans, potatoes and orange juice. The distribution network was also expanded to include the City of Detroit Neighborhood Services Department and the Wayne County Community Services Agency.

Corporations seeking advice from Chamber officials on how to structure their involvement were urged to contribute cash rather than food to the "Feed the Hungry" project. This allowed program officials to concentrate on the purchase of nutritionally sound supplemental food products and also to realize significant savings by purchasing at or even below cost from FIC member retailers and wholesalers.

Several companies opted to contribute in-kind services to the project, including trucking, dry and freezer storage and the use of loaned executives. Indeed, loaned executives have provided much of the administration of the "Feed the Hungry" program during 1983.

Another major accomplishment of the program was the issuance of two sub-grants to assist in the particularly hard hit areas of Flint and Pontiac, Michigan. These grants were issued on the approval of the Food Industry Council Executive Committee, governing body for the "Feed the Hungry" program. A \$20,000 grant assisted in the formation

of Oakland Marketplace Food Bank, which opened in June, 1983 to serve the needs of the hungry in the Pontiac/North Oakland County area. A \$10,000 grant to the Genesee County Food Bank, which services the Flint area, provided for rental transportation and the purchase of a much-needed freezer storage unit.

Also in 1983, Chamber officials joined with four other agencies involved in the hunger situation to form a Coordinating Committee to oversee and monitor the many and varied Detroit area efforts to address the problem. These agencies, the Chamber, Mayor Young's office, United Foundation, United Community Services and New Detroit, an urban coalition, met regularly to discuss changing geographic needs, nutritional concerns and the equitable distribution of emergency food. These meetings provided very necessary dialogue between the major food provider networks and increased understanding of the day-to-day problems for all concerned.

Today, despite signs of an improving economy, hunger remains a major problem in the Detroit area. There are no signs that the situation is alleviated to such an extent that corporate assistance is no longer necessary. Therefore, an update meeting of the Corporate Urban Affairs Group has been scheduled for early October to discuss the current situation and the need for additional resources to keep "Feed the Hungry" operational into the early months of 1984 and beyond, if necessary.

Discussions with corporate leaders indicate a strong desire to participate in this effort as long as the need remains apparent. As has been the case for decades, the Detroit area business community stands ready to assume a position of leadership in addressing a critical problem in the community.

STATEMENT OF STEPHEN A. BROWN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
GROCERY MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA, INC.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Stephen Brown and I am Executive Vice President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America. GMA is a trade association representing the leading manufacturers of products sold in grocery stores throughout the United States. Our members employ 2.5 million people and have sales of more than \$200 billion annually. Among my other responsibilities, I represent GMA as a member of the Board of Directors of Second Harvest, the national food bank network.

The companies GMA represents are active members of their communities. They share the responsibilities of all citizens in responding to the needs of our society. This is not only a matter of corporate social responsibility, it is a matter of good business -- a healthy, functioning community makes for a conducive business environment.

When the stability of the community is challenged by an increased demand for food assistance for the needy, it is as much the concern of our members as it is the concern and responsibility of all Americans. This morning, I would like to share with you some of the things GMA and its members are doing to respond to such challenges.

There have always been private sector charitable organizations to assist needy persons. These include churches, soup kitchens, the Salvation Army and United Way agencies. Our members support these efforts with dollars and food, primarily on a local basis.

In the late 1970s, a new program, uniquely suited to take advantage of the resources of large food producers, was developed. Under this concept, which we know as food banks, manufacturers donate food that is perfectly good to eat but cannot be sold because of mislabeling, slight formula variations or other reasons to food banks. A food bank operates very much like a supermarket. Like the supermarkets of our industry, food banks arrange for transportation, warehousing and distribution, while enforcing strict health and sanitation codes and inventory controls. The difference, however, is that the ultimate recipients are charitable agencies serving the needy.

This is a system we as an industry understand. In fact, we are experts. The American grocery industry is the best, the most efficient in the world. Through food banks, we have found a way to serve our community by distributing food that would otherwise be wasted to those whom we know are in need of assistance.

Through the efforts of Second Harvest, the national food bank network, more than 70 million pounds of food were channeled to the needy last year. This figure will double in 1983.

About 90 companies participate in this program on a national basis, and that number is steadily increasing, as food banks prove to be a reliable, effective means of getting food to the poor. Moreover, it is also good business practice to prevent waste while performing a service to the community.

These companies are committed to making food banks work. They realize that there is more to being a good corporate citizen than donating products. Executives from donor corporations serve on the Board of Directors of Second Harvest and on the boards of local food banks,

bringing industry expertise and professional skills to food bank management. I am a member of the Second Harvest Board, representing GMA's concern that food banks remain an effective, viable resource.

There are other ways in which companies contribute. Since 1981, corporate donors have also given Second Harvest more than \$1 million in cash for operating and administrative expenses, helping Second Harvest to meet the challenge of operating without federal funds -- a goal for 1984. Many more make cash donations to local food banks.

One GMA member took on the task of writing a step-by-step manual for food bank warehouse sanitation--now standard operating procedure for network banks. The same company also developed a program through which retired quality assurance inspectors visit food bank warehouses, providing on-the-spot advice and technical know-how.

Two years ago we established the GMA Task Force on Food Banks composed of company representatives who meet to share ideas and confront the obstacles to corporate involvement in such programs. The Task Force also serves as a communications channel between food banks and industry donors.

Food banks will not solve all the problems of the disadvantaged. They aren't meant to. The very nature of the program dictates that a food bank's inventory will be erratic and unpredictable and should be used only as a supplementary resource.

But it works. Just last June the U.S. Conference of Mayors issued a report on hunger in American cities. Mayors in each of the eight cities studied cited food banks as a significant resource in responding to food assistance demands.

Individual companies continue to make less spectacular efforts regularly and routinely on a more localized level. For instance, many companies have contributed funds, facilities and manpower to enable states to distribute government surplus commodities. In Minneapolis, several companies have pledged to contribute 2-5 percent of pretax earnings to charity. One company's donation as a result of the program was \$3.2 million last year. A similar program has also been established in San Francisco. Across the country businesses are cooperating with state and local governments to develop brown bag programs, community vegetable gardens, food drives and referral hot-lines. A database to document such private sector initiatives was developed by a Presidential Task Force last year. While it does not pretend to be a comprehensive listing, the database already contains more than 100 examples of food assistance programs operated by the private sector.

Foundations established by many of our members have a long history of charitable giving. In 1982, one company donated \$1.7 million from the budgets of its operating units, plus \$5.6 million from its foundation.

So much media and political attention has been focused recently on the issue of hunger that it may be worthwhile to put the problem in some perspective. No one really knows exactly how many Americans are actually in need of food assistance or whether those needs are being met by existing programs. What is known is that there is an overload

on some food assistance programs, primarily the result of the recent economic downturn and high unemployment.

There is a need for an immediate, emergency response. Such a response is being made through private sector programs such as food banks; through federal state and local government; and through public-private partnerships, in which businesses cooperate with government agencies to provide food for the needy.

No single segment of society is responsible for the problem or its resolution. Two years ago President Reagan called for a return to the traditional American spirit of volunteerism. We in the grocery manufacturing industry will continue our efforts and encourage businesses, government and private citizens to do the same.

Thank you for the opportunity to appear here today. I welcome any questions.

STATEMENT OF JOHN VAN HENGEL, FoodBanking, Inc., THE WORLD
FOOD BANK, PHOENIX, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Gentlemen:

The imagination and inventiveness that characterized this country's growth is still available if not stifled by politics, patronage and paper-work.

There are two groups of people involved in Social Programing: The "doers" and the "talkers." Over the years, some of us have learned that you don't call a contractor to stop a leaky faucet. In pioneering the Food Bank Clearinghouse concept, we depended upon almost 100 per cent volunteerism and local community support. Back in the 1960's, as growth problems surfaced, there was no "Big Brother" to fall back upon. Two things were obvious - there was waste and there was need! Recognizing the available waste, we sought to gather it and provide a food support base for all potential programs to help the needy. The diversified nature of the three-hundred-plus programs that became involved and utilized the food we gleaned gave us a rare overview of nearly all areas of Social Service. We soon learned who were the "sacred cows" of the "patronage system". (Over-funded, over-staffed and impractical!)

Thus, when a Federal judge entrusted the local distribution of over 500,000 gallons of free milk from a price-fixing case to us for distribution, we merely categorized the areas of Social Service and in each area chose the best existing program and it's director to set up distribution quotas; thus, after two short meetings, little inconvenience and one three-page paper, our community's Social Services all received free milk for one full year. As the judge said, "We need not throw the \$250,000 fines into the Federal Blast Furnace."

People problems are solved by responsible people, not necessarily by so-called intellectuals. The greatest pitfall to us all are not people who don't know, but those "that don't know they don't know!"

My greatest concern is that this leadership still hasn't learned the futility of entrusting its support to the existing bureaucracy and in now attempting to by-pass the system by going directly to the states, is merely re-inventing another "square wheel." There are practical, imaginative people available, but they are not in the existing system.

The past failures of the bureaucracy to even attract volunteerism is due to its self-perpetuating nature, lack of imagination and emphasis on paper rules: "Don'ts" rather than "Do's"!

It is negative rather than positive in its approach. It milks the private sector for ideas, then attempts to fit them to its own personal ambitions; and with the impersonal authority you give, it ultimately destroys private sector leadership. It is expensive, impractical and rarely productive. My personal feelings are - that if Thomas Edison had been a bureaucrat, "we would still be lighting candles."

I would like to relate to you an experience of mine during the development of St. Mary's -- the first food bank!

One afternoon after most of the agencies had left, three rather questionable-looking black youths entered the back door of our warehouse -- in short leather vests with beads-chains and braided hair. They requested the "head Turkey." With some reticence I acknowledged my role! "We want food," they said. I told them that we only served non-profit agencies. "We're a non-profit agency,"

they said. "We're the East Side Black Saints!" "Why do you want our food?" I asked. Imagine my surprise when their spokesman said, "To feed the kids in our project that don't get any breakfast."

Dealing in only salvage food, I decided to test their sincerity. "Come in at 4:30 Tuesdays and Thursdays after the agencies are gone, and I can give you cracked eggs, cereal and day-old bread and sweet rolls." At four the next day they were back and a new and questionable program was born: Spawned by one of the most notorious teen gangs in Phoenix, a six-thirty A.M. feeding program!

Imagine my surprise when five days later an equally questionable-appearing group of three entered the warehouse and stated, "We're the Westside Black Saints, and if the East Side Saints get food, why not us?" This necessitated a Monday-Wednesday pass-out to avoid a gang war, and another project had a 6:30 child feeding program.

Several weeks later the government anti-poverty agency heard of these successes and offered each group \$5,000. Six days later the gangs were back on the streets and the programs destroyed.

Somehow we survived those years and that leadership devoid of common sense.

Available for your perusal is a history of food banking and its clearinghouse system. The Second Harvest network presently claims 47 member banks. I've recently been informed that there are also 141 other clearinghouse banks in 31 states not affiliated with the network. This suggests that 21 states are still without food bank clearinghouses. There is a potential of 6 billion dollars worth of food that is recoverable through manufacturers and processors, and perhaps a comparable amount available in local food recovery.

In 1969 because of need, the inability of government programs - food stamps, etc., to respond, we created the pilot program for a local emergency food box system (3 day supply of 26 items) to hold a family until they were processed by government programs. This almost immediately expanded to 7 such emergency banks, each of which served a specific area. Today there are 20 such programs in the county and 1,523 such programs throughout the U.S.A. (1,200 of which are documented).

Today the original 9 day wait for processing for food has been extended in Arizona to well over a month. Again the problem is not one of the food banks, but of the system.

In closing let me say that I have more detailed material available if you would care to see it. It includes food bank start-up information and follow-up information which encompasses food bank growth; also a chronological resume of my experiences with the Department of Agriculture during our attempt to get dairy products released to food banks.

Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Statement by Commissioner Norman Marshall,
National Commander, The Salvation Army

FEEDING THE HUNGRY: SALVATION ARMY PROGRAMS

For more than a century, feeding the hungry has been an important part of The Salvation Army's overall mission to aid those in need, both physically and spiritually. A guiding principle has been the words of Jesus, as recorded in Matthew 25:37-40:

"Lord, when did we see thee hungry and feed thee, or thirsty and give thee drink? And when did we see thee a stranger and welcome thee, or naked and clothe thee? And when did we see thee sick or in prison and visit thee?" And the King will answer them, "Truly, I say to you, as you did it to one of the least of these my brethren, you did it to me."

While this report will focus on emergency feeding programs, it should be noted that The Salvation Army also provides nutritious meals as part of other programs, such as day care centers, rehabilitation centers, residences for the aging, special nutrition programs for the elderly, and services to disaster victims. Thousands of low and moderate income persons thus receive either important supplemental nutrition or their total food intake through programs designed primarily to provide other services.

In 1982, The Salvation Army provided emergency assistance, mainly food and lodging, to 5,514,039 people, a dramatic increase over the 3,548,098 aided in 1981. The number of persons helped during the Christmas season rose from 3,465,184 in 1981 to 4,514,935 in 1982, and much of this assistance was in the form of food. Increased needs have continued in 1983, with further expansion of Salvation Army programs to aid the hungry.

There are two main types of programs providing food assistance: (1) those which offer nutritious meals to be eaten at The Salvation Army Center and; (2) those which provide groceries to be taken home (food pantries).

Both types of programs have expanded substantially in the past two years, reaching out to the "new poor" created by high unemployment while maintaining its ministry to those who have long been at the bottom of the economic ladder.

Descriptions of Programs

In some cities, such as New York, Washington, Atlanta, Philadelphia, and Sacramento, an innovative third type of program exists. Mobile canteens are bringing food to street people and inner-city residents who are not near centers or would not be responsive to a more formal program.

The enthusiastic participation of thousands of volunteers and generous contributions by individuals and corporations have made possible the development of these new and expanded programs.

Like other Salvation Army programs, feeding programs are a grassroots effort--initiated and implemented on the local level according to community needs and resources.

A survey of some key divisions indicates the kind of services being rendered nationwide.

In Northeast Ohio, 11 feeding stations have opened since October 1981, serving an average of about 80-100 at each location. Eight operate the last week of the month when bills come in and

many are faced with the choice of paying the rent or buying food. Two operate throughout the month. The most recent, opened at Youngstown in January, 1983, was intended to operate only one week a month, but the turnout was so great--225 on January 28--that it was extended to two weeks a month. Food pantries operate throughout the division.

Statistics for the Northeast Ohio Division show that July 1983 was the highest month on record for individuals receiving either meals at Salvation Army sites or groceries to take home. More than 95,000 persons received a meal from a Salvation Army facility in July, as compared with 65,562 in May, 1983, and nearly 64,000 in June. The increase was attributed to additional numbers of children attending feeding programs with their families because they do not receive federally subsidized school lunches during the summer. To help meet the need, both the Youngstown and Zanesville centers opened for five days a week, every week of the month, during the summer.

Startling increases were also recorded in the numbers of people receiving food to take home and prepare, or food vouchers to purchase groceries with. In May, 34,259 people received groceries; in June, 55,179; and in July, 1983, the total receiving help was 74,376. This dramatic development resulted from funds which became available through the Jobs Bill, which were immediately channeled to those most in need, and to the availability of government surplus foods, which were distributed to the unemployed, senior citizens and those on welfare.

Three centers in the City of Detroit served 7,387 meals from January, 1983, through August, 1983, compared to 4,182 during the same eight-month period in 1982.

During the first eight months of 1983, 41,609 meals were served throughout the Eastern Michigan Division, as compared to 23,391 meals during the corresponding period in 1982.

In 1980, only five corps in the division had food pantries. Now all 30 have them. Many donations of food have been received. The Mt. Clemens program, in cooperation with area churches, has expanded from a closet to a classroom full of food.

In Massachusetts six new feeding programs have been opened in corps community centers since 1980, adding 10,000 meals annually. In 1980, the total meals for the division (excluding service units and Christmas) were 87,842. In 1981, the number increased to 110,250 and in 1982 was up to 118,897. The trend continues upward in 1983.

The Empire State Division has opened feeding programs in Plattsburgh, Schenectady, and Utica, New York, in the past year. A fourth is planned for Watertown. From 1981 to 1982, the number of people served through casework doubled. In some areas the increase in emergency assistance has risen to 300 percent.

In New York City, mobile canteens began an emergency feeding program in the Port Authority bus terminal area in January, 1983, serving hot meals to approximately 350 each night. Soon afterwards, the service was extended to the Bronx, Harlem and Staten Island. Neighborhood programs were established in Brooklyn and Staten Island.

New Jersey has three corps community kitchens operating one day a week. One is open daily and another on a one-day-a-month basis.

In January, 1983, Philadelphia opened four feeding stations aimed primarily at reaching the "new poor", unemployed and dependent for the first time in their lives. Several thousand

have been served during the past months. Corporations demonstrated their support by donating food. Private contributions have been pouring in, allowing the stations to bolster their menus.

Throughout Pennsylvania, there has been an increased use of food banks, with food closets or pantries established in many corps community centers. In Bradford, the food bank has grown rapidly. Two companies have donated the use of tractor trailers to bring food in by the truckload. Many volunteers unload, sort, stack, type and distribute food. Since the program has outgrown the space at the corps, area businesses have provided storage space for dried and frozen foods and special equipment to facilitate loading and unloading.

Metropolitan Atlanta began a mobile feeding program for the inner-city poor in January, 1982. An average of 150 persons are served nightly, six nights a week.

Atlanta also began an emergency feeding program at the Fulton Boys' and Girls' Club in October, 1980. Initially serving only 25, it quickly escalated to an average of 165 persons per day, five days a week. About 12 meals are delivered daily to handicapped persons in the area. Another 10 boxes a week, containing food to be prepared, are delivered to families.

St. Louis, Missouri, reports that at its Harbor Light program, the average number of meals served monthly increased from 700 in 1981 to over 1,100 in 1982.

The Central Illinois-Eastern Iowa Division reported that 11 corps started food pantries in the past year. Two have opened feeding programs.

In Washington, D.C., The Salvation Army has a mobile canteen feeding program in cooperation with local churches. The clients are mostly street people, but also include some elderly and unemployed.

In Tulsa, Oklahoma, a lunch program operating seven days a week has existed for several years, but has seen a dramatic rise since 1981. The average in 1981 was about 75 a day. At the end of 1982, it was 175 daily.

In Tampa, Florida, a feeding program based at the emergency lodge has more than doubled from 1981 to 1982. In 1981 it served 33,182 meals; in 1982, 81,000. The increased demand is caused by people from high unemployment areas in the North who come South to seek jobs but cannot find them.

The Northern California and Nevada Division served 279,086 social service meals during the first six months of 1983, an increase from 213,875 during the corresponding period in 1982. Meals served to senior citizens during the same period increased from 205,092 in 1982 to 225,897 in 1983.

Sacramento has had a mobile feeding program for about a year and a half.

At Modesto, California, a major food warehouse and clearing service was launched in January, 1982. Non-perishable foods are obtained from growers and packing houses and distributed to Salvation Army programs.

An Oakland, California, center serving two meals a day reports an increase of about 100 percent in the past year.

This is not intended to be a complete listing of feeding programs, but does indicate their scope and diversity.

Factors Required for a Successful Program

In starting a program, several factors need to be taken into consideration:

1. What physical facilities are available? Is there a complete kitchen equipped for serving large numbers of people?
2. What personnel are available now?
3. What physical resources are potentially available? Would it be possible for two or more churches or other agencies to cooperate in a joint program?
4. What personnel is potentially available? In many communities there has been an astounding outpouring of volunteer workers, as well as substantial contributions of food and equipment.

The Salvation Army has found that even small centers, without the physical facilities to provide meals on-site, can maintain a food pantry very successfully and so meet an important community need.

Cooperation with other community agencies and churches is always important. Often a joint effort makes possible a program that none of the participating groups could support alone.

Often initiation of a small-scale program reveals both a larger extent of need than originally foreseen and also greater support within the community than was anticipated. Communication with other community groups and with the public at large is an important factor in the success of all programs.

STATEMENT OF ANNE RADD, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The National Association for Human Development (NAHD,) is a non-profit, health/education, employment-training and job placement organization, headquartered in Washington, D.C. and working through contracts and grants with public, private and business organizations to expand self-help efforts among people.

During the past eight years, NAHD activities have included working with disadvantaged, unemployed, young and older residents of inner-cities and rural areas of Ohio, Indiana, Virginia, Arizona, New Mexico and on the Navajo Reservation.

In 1981, NAHD's volunteer farming activities involving more than 60 acres of public land and organized as a self-help effort among senior citizens in Toledo, Ohio, led to establishment of the Toledo Seagate Food Bank. Since then, the food bank has been serving a multi-county area of Northwestern Ohio through more than 150 voluntary organizations. These activities are volunteer operations and receive no public funding. Similar independent volunteer food banks exist today in almost 200 communities throughout the U.S.

Results of NAHD's recent survey of food banks indicates exemplary private sector efforts in Maine, New Jersey, Nevada, Missouri, California, Arizona and in other areas as well. The survey further suggests that linkages among these efforts have potential to strengthen the vitality and growth of existing and emerging voluntary food banking efforts throughout the country. These efforts can shoulder an important emergency welfare service with support from the private business community, churches, civic organizations and private citizenry. Working together, these independent food banks can marshal community support to assure preparedness for meeting emergency food needs now and in the future. Our survey also indicates that a majority of those surveyed do not wish Federal funding assistance beyond the donated surplus commodities program and more recent proposed legislation which can help increase donated food supplies through removal of transportation barriers.

NAHD is pledged to cooperate with other food banks in exchanging information and assistance which can facilitate the supply of food and other resources through private sector partnerships.

Finally, we would like to commend this committee for encouraging the sharing of information of practical use to local community food banks and for giving well deserved visibility to their efforts. With information

sharing in mind, the following guidelines are offered for food bank developers. They reflect the more than 17 years experience of their author, Mr. John Van Hengel, Director of the World Food Bank of Phoenix, Arizona.

FOOD BANK DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH

The following steps and goals may well not fit individual food banks and so should be thought of as plateaus to reach in the development of a practical, functional and accountable food bank.

When a food bank 'clearinghouse' is first organized, its director is expected to wear many hats. As time goes on, it becomes imperative that much of his authority and responsibility be shared with others in order that the food bank can grow to its full potential.

The key to successful food banking lies in the ultimate dedication and effectiveness of its operations manager. Recognizing that the sensible, practical gathering and distribution of food is the primary goal of the food bank, the director as operations manager, must carefully address three areas of development for successful accomplishment of the primary goal. They are: Food Solicitation/Gathering; Fund-gathering; and Food Distribution and Accountability.

A common pitfall for food banking managers is neglect of an area(s) in which he/she may have least experience. This can turn out to be food gathering--which is of prime importance to the operation. For, without food, a manager has no food bank! Since it can safely be assumed that large quantities of food are being wasted in each clearinghouse city, the food solicitor--manager or otherwise designated person--must take the initiative to make contacts and collect food from local sources and elsewhere and he must educate his staff to be on the look out for food also. He/She must seek a diversity of food among a variety of contacts which will include: retail outlets, brokers, distributors, wholesale food cooperatives, farmers, produce dealers, caterers, small manufacturers/processors, etc.

In keeping records, the food solicitor's monthly contributions must be reviewed to ensure that a follow-up occurs on each established donor account--in person or on the telephone. Records will also help to identify where a contact may need to be re-established following a dropout. This can occur frequently due to a communications breakdown following management changes. A good food bank manager provides consistent donors with a confirming list of quantities of food contributed along with thanks for the donation. Such a list provides documentation for donor tax purposes as well and it should be done regularly. Managers will need volunteers, also, who can be recruited often from

among participating agencies to assist in food solicitation and/or food pickup. In addition, the manager must ensure monitoring the dispatching of vehicles so important to ensure prompt food collection.

The second operational role in the food bank is that of warehouse manager. This role calls for a thorough knowledge of the food needs of participating agencies (number of meals served, storage capacities, etc.) In addition, the warehouse manager will need to call upon larger agencies for support in disbursing and storing large stocks of food received from national donors and for allocating such donations among agencies sensibly. The role of the warehouse manager also calls for decisionmaking in the sorting and storing of food, de-labeling, stamping, etc., before food is made available to emergency food box programs and for ensuring that donations are distributed according to donor-designated requirements. This becomes vitally important to maintain an adequate flow of food and the confidence of donors. Appropriate records must be maintained by the warehouse manager of both donors and agencies served on a current basis.

Recipient agencies should be spotchecked by the warehouse manager to make certain that food is not wasted or misappropriated and that facilities have a posted authorized health inspection sticker. Records of spotchecks and food processed in and out should be filed with the bookkeeping department for accountability.

The third important area of functioning for the food bank is that of financial accountability. This financial management activity includes resource accountability--cash and in-kind--as well as payroll and bookkeeping activity. This should be a bonded position which will also process payment of all bills.

Development of the above described tripod of functions with equal careful attention should result in the successful acquisition of food and a judicious distribution method. At the core of the program is of course an effective community relations platform calling for a coordinated team effort among food bank staff.

STATEMENT OF TED W. ENGSTROM, PRESIDENT, WORLD VISION

World Vision is one of the largest Christian humanitarian organizations in the world. Since 1950, it has been addressing the needs of the poor in the developing world. Currently World Vision is involved in approximately 85 countries. Drawing upon this experience, it has recently created a program to respond to the needs of the poor in the United States.

Our poor in America face a litany of problems, including hunger, inadequate housing, high rates of unemployment and limited health care opportunities. Many of the poor live in neighborhoods which subject them to a pervasive climate of fear for the safety of their families.

Through its new U.S. program, World Vision seeks to help develop "Neighborhoods That Work"--that is, neighborhoods which are able to provide opportunities for their youth and adults in adequate housing, food, jobs, education, medical care, safety from crime and drugs, recreation and spiritual development. World Vision's approach to the problems of poverty is through long-term community development which will encourage economic growth and self-sufficiency with local religious institutions as the driving force, fostering leadership and spiritual guidance.

The new "Neighborhoods That Work" project is based upon a series of extensive surveys--among community residents, organization leaders, city government officials, church leaders and urban planners--which investigated the economic, social and physical conditions of several inner city areas.

The purpose of Neighborhoods That Work is to identify and coordinate existing local resources that will help the urban poor. The basis for this plan is better management of existing resources with assistance from knowledgeable volunteers. The success of this process is dependent upon the involvement of the American religious institutions. They are critical to bringing new hope to the poor. Churches and synagogues are filled with business, political and community leaders who have ideas, resources and spiritual wherewithall to improve urban America. Religious institutions have a Biblical mandate to help the poor and are excellent resources to respond to their needs.

Despite the fact that 300 billion dollars are spent annually through federal, state and local agencies, as well as through the private sector, little improvement has taken place for the nation's poor. Most of this resource has been channeled through large urban institutions. They attempted to meet the needs of the poor through programs which taught the poor to become consumers of human services rather than participants in a process of becoming self-sufficient.

World Vision is focusing its efforts specifically on neighborhoods in which the city, local churches and community groups are willing to participate; where local residents have demonstrated a commitment to the revitalization of their communities; and where local investment dollars are accessible to help support the eventual self-sufficiency of the development efforts.

In 1984, our program will focus on several American cities including Pasadena and Oakland, California, Chicago, Illinois and Washington, D.C. These cities have been determined by our recent field research to be

among those critically in need of community development assistance. In addition, World Vision is beginning an innovative job development pilot program which is designed to help the disadvantaged in Los Angeles and Orange Counties in California. Also, in conjunction with other agencies, World Vision is helping to create a food distribution center in Los Angeles and a national umbrella organization for Christian community health practitioners.

Utilizing more than six months of field research, World Vision established a prototype of the Neighborhoods That Work program in San Antonio, Texas. World Vision helped conduct a feasibility study to identify the most urgent needs of the community. A core group of committed local residents was organized, a board was established and several task forces were set up to implement specific goals for addressing the community's concerns.

The San Antonio project has already taken significant steps toward "Neighborhoods That Work" within the city. For example, the project's Housing Task Force has selected 10 houses, at an average cost of \$7,500 each, which it will purchase, rehabilitate and resell at a low cost to community residents. The Economic Development Task Force is establishing a local credit union to keep investment capital within the local community. The Job Training Task Force is working with local organizations to prepare young people for skilled employment opportunities. The Crime Prevention Task Force is conducting neighborhood events to encourage improved relationships between the police and the community.

Overall, World Vision's "Neighborhoods That Work" project represents several distinctive approaches to addressing the needs of the poor:

- * It is a long-term community development process which builds economic self-sufficiency within the neighborhood.
- * It enables community people to feel ownership and commitment to the future of their neighborhood.
- * It encourages coalitions among community people who share concerns for their neighborhood and its problems.
- * It taps the vast network of churches as a base for action--for making contacts, forming partnerships and coordinating efforts.

Our objectives for this new and innovative program are:

- * To enable distressed neighborhoods to reach a new level of health and vitality so that their residents have self-help opportunities for adequate housing, food, jobs, medical care and other essential human needs.
- * To address the root causes of poverty by encouraging the economic development and self-sufficiency of community people; teach self-help principles so that local residents can utilize the community's own resources to meet the community's needs.
- * To build relationships among neighborhoods, service agencies, community organizations, churches, city governments, and other private- and public-sector agencies, to share their talents and resources in a united effort of community revitalization.

- * To organize a Local Community Development Organization (LCDO), composed of committed neighborhood residents, who will assess and prioritize community needs; and establish task force groups to implement community goals.
- * To provide seed money and technical assistance to the Local Community Development Organization.
- * To document and disseminate information about the development projects to community organizations, businesses and churches as a means of encouraging community involvement.

What follows is more specific information about our Neighborhoods That Work project in San Antonio, a private nonprofit charitable organization established April 15, 1983.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HONORARY CHAIRMAN

Mayor Henry Cisneros

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Mrs. Mary Denman

CO-CHAIRMAN

Dr. Claude Black

Dr. Dell Sanchez

ADVISORS TO THE BOARD

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Mr. Alfred Saldana, Jr.

Dr. James B. Scott

Councilman Bob Thompson

Dr. Louis Tomaino

Mr. Jimmy Vasquez

Councilman Joe Webb

NEIGHBORHOODS THAT WORK . . . a further rationale

WHY HELP A NEIGHBORHOOD?

A neighborhood is a major strength in the fabric of a city. It is a building-block in the quality of American life. A neighborhood is where a city's problems are best understood. It is the place where projects and process can best be evaluated. The neighborhood residents are the primary people who should be able to participate in the solutions.

WHAT ARE THE ELEMENTS BY WHICH YOU MEASURE A NEIGHBORHOOD?

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. Education | 6. Medical |
| 2. Recreation/culture | 7. Housing |
| 3. Legal Structures | 8. Jobs |
| 4. Drugs | 9. Spiritual |
| 5. Welfare/social | 10. Spiritual |

WHAT METHOD IS NEIGHBORHOODS THAT WORK USING TO IMPACT THESE ELEMENTS?

- S.A.M. The goals are Simple, Achievable, and Measurable.
- PROTOTYPE Like a company refines a prototype typewriter before mass production, this model seeks to start small and develop a neighborhood that works, then use the prototype to develop other neighborhoods in the city.
- PARTNERSHIP This concept is a pooling of all resources: the partnership between the neighborhood people and people in more developed areas, between the private and the public sector, between the church and the community, between existing neighborhood groups and new efforts to help with the needs.

WHO IS PROVIDING THE EXPERTISE?

World Vision, a Christian relief and development agency with over 30 years of development experience in 85 countries in the world, provided the feasibility study and the organization to launch Neighborhoods That Work. A consultant with 15 years of experience in urban development with the federal government has been provided by World Vision to develop the structure so that Neighborhoods That Work could become an autonomous entity.

Based on the prototype of San Antonio, World Vision would like to duplicate Neighborhoods That Work in other major cities such as Washington, D.C., Detroit and Pasadena and Oakland, California.

HOW IS NEIGHBORHOODS THAT WORK RUN?

A board of San Antonians provides the leadership while task forces implement the business plans for each section of neighborhood development. These efforts are administered through a salaried coordinator, Mr. John Moore.

WHY SHOULD THE CHURCH BE INVOLVED?

It has long been the mandate of the Christian church to meet the needs of the poor. Recent church history has seen the church step back while government programs picked up more of the work. Now with the changes in the government and a reawakened conscience of the church, many people believe that the church should be the lead agency in this multiple partnership of people, businesses, and government.

WHY SHOULD BUSINESSES AND CORPORATIONS BE INVOLVED?

Businesses and corporations have an opportunity to become even more a part of the community by putting their community dollars where the deepest needs are, the city. More than that, businesses can select their own aspect of the neighborhood improvement whether it is job training, job placement, housing, or other--and choose their own people to participate in shaping the business plans through involvement in one of the many task forces.

HOW MUCH WILL IT COST?

The costs depend on the task forces and their business plans. Will they opt for 10 houses in the Housing Development Corporation, or will it be 50 houses? Will the job training/job placement task force deal with 50 people, or will it be 200 people? Each task force is developing its plan based on S.A.M. goals.

HOW IS NEIGHBORHOODS THAT WORK FUNDED?

Neighborhoods That Work is funded by the efforts of its own people developing resources of money, materials, people, and ideas through dialoguing with individuals, churches, businesses, corporations, government, and foundations.

NEIGHBORHOODS THAT WORK

TASK FORCES STATUS REPORT

The task forces are composed of volunteers who address an area of need or opportunity for the target neighborhood. The following information indicates the purpose, membership, and progress of each task force.

SPIRITUAL LIFE TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: To reflect on strengths of the local churches and design an appropriate strategy for evangelization within the target communities.
2. Membership:

Rev. R.L. Archield
Friendship Baptist Church

Rev. Claude Black
Mt. Zion Baptist Church

The Rev. Joseph A. Di Raddo, Rector
St. Luke's Episcopal Church

Rev. Robert Forte
Mt. Gilead Baptist Church

Rev. Ramon Martinez
Templo Zion

Pastor Allen Randolph
Trinity Church

Dr. Dell Sanchez
Templo Sinai

Dr. James Scott
San Antonio Christian Church

Rev. Abel Vasquez
Templo Bethesda
3. Progress: Pastors are preaching on this topic, informing their congregations on the needs, and organizing their churches into parallel task forces with this concept.

HOUSING TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: To research and explore innovative ideas of rehabilitation and neighborhood ownership of dilapidated and inadequate housing.
2. Membership:

Dr. Claude Black
Pastor

Mr. Paul Foster
Architect

Mr. Guy Mellor
Commercial Realtor

Mr. Byron Miller
Economic Development

Mr. Eldon Roalson
Commercial Realtor

Dr. Dell Sanchez
Pastor

Dr. James B. Scott
Pastor

Mr. Jack Willome
Home Builder

3. Progress: Members have identified ten houses (average sale price \$7,500) and shall attempt to purchase and rehabilitate them within twelve to eighteen months.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: To develop creative and innovative long-term goals to systematically help the poor in the community.
2. Members:

Earl Lewis, Chairperson
Urban Studies Department
Trinity University

Other membership pending

HUMAN SERVICES TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: To provide and maintain adequate human services to the community.
2. Membership:

Dr. Louis Tomaino, Chairperson
Dean of Worden School of Social Services
Our Lady of the Lake University

Dr. Dell Sanchez
Pastor

Members to be added: Institutional service person from the target areas, church lay person.

3. Progress: Social ills and health care needs of two neighborhoods have been identified by this task force (alcoholism, malnutrition, child abuse) and Our Lady of The Lake University and the Task Force will be mapping out a plan using college expertise to assist the needy.

JOB PLACEMENT/YOUTH TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: To train neighborhood youth, particularly dropouts, in appropriate job settings.

2. Membership:

Al Saldana, Jr.
Quality Assurance Division Supervisor
Directorate of Maintenance
Kelly AFB

Ramon Martinez
Pastor

3. Progress: Pending Youth Services, USA Workshop.

CRIME PREVENTION TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: Decrease incidents of crime in the neighborhoods and identify major contributing factors, as well as types of crimes committed.

2. Membership:

Capt. James Robinson, Co-chairperson
Commander of Community Relations,
Crime Prevention and Youth Bureau

Franklin Collins
Pastor

Office Eddie Cortez, Co-chairperson
Patrolman
San Antonio Police Department

Members to be added: Attorney

EDUCATION TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: To develop individual scholastic achievement and enhance the quality of education through the organization of tutorials and the development of alternate curriculum.

2. Membership:

Jimmy Vasquez, Co-chairperson
Superintendent of Edgewood School District,
primarily Hispanic

Earl Campbell, Co-chairperson
Member Mt. Zion Baptist Church
in targeted black community

Members to be added: Teachers, parents and students from elementary, high school and colleges in targeted communities.

3. Progress: Report pending.

PUBLIC RELATIONS TASK FORCE

1. Purpose: To provide current information and maintain relationships within the community during the development of the community prototype model.
2. Membership:

Charles Kenworthy, Chairperson
Senior Consultant
Hill-Knowlton

Mary Denman
WOAI
Morning Magazine
3. Progress: First board meeting (4/15/83) preparation, packets, media information, and follow-up.

STATEMENT OF R. BOONE SUMANTRI, PH. D., COORDINATOR,
HEART

HEART Program
Hunger Elimination Action and Resources Training
Cosponsored by Warner Southern College
and Food for the Hungry International

The HEART Program is designed to provide training to meet the need of the hungry and the poor in the world whether in the United States or abroad. Poverty is multidimensional: physical, spiritual, mental, and emotional. Any effort of eradication of poverty by addressing only one dimension, such as by providing the financial needs of a person, will in most instances fail, if other needs of that individual are not being met. There are many things in the world that money cannot buy. The approach of hunger elimination has to be integrative or holistic, addressing the sum total of the needs of the individual in the context of a supportive community.

Christian Orientation

HEART is an interdenominational Christian program. It is jointly sponsored by Warner Southern College and Food for the Hungry International.

Warner Southern College is a four-year Christian College, committed to providing a quality program of higher education within the Christian environment of the evangelical holiness tradition. The College, which is a member of the Christian College Coalition, is affiliated with the Church of God, with general offices in Anderson, Indiana. It is the conviction of the College that the Bible is central to all of life and is the unifying force that can provide the motivation for working on behalf of the poor and the hungry.

Food for the Hungry International is an evangelical Christian organization which provides disaster relief and development assistance to people in the Third World. It finds its motivation and service example in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Purpose Of The HEART Program

To offer a living/learning experience where persons can prepare to minister to the hungry of the world, whether in the USA or abroad. More specifically, it will provide for:

1. The education of persons in the knowledge and skills of living in community, stressing their physical, spiritual, mental and relational needs in a holistic manner.
2. The education of persons in the teaching of self-reliance to the poor and hungry in intercultural contexts so they, in turn, may teach others the same.
3. The education of persons in the communication of the Christian message to persons of different cultures and in assisting them to reach out to others with that message in appropriate ways.

Setting Of The Program

The HEART village is a simulated two-thirds-world village located on a remote 40-acre section of Warner Southern's 350-acre campus in sub-tropical Florida. The village includes houses on stilts; goats, chickens, fish and other small animals; intensively-grown gardens; kerosene lanterns and simple latrines. HEART is

without most modern conveniences or the general use of electricity. It is a center for teaching and learning of self-reliant Christian living, using appropriate technology.

Who Can Benefit From The HEART Program?

1. College students preparing for missionary work.
2. Persons preparing for intercultural work with the poor and the hungry of the world.
3. Volunteers and potential staff of hunger relief and development organizations.
4. Persons desiring to become more sensitized to the needs of the Third World.
5. Persons desiring to simplify their lives toward greater independence.

Curriculum Of Instruction

It is designed to address the most basic needs of the poorest of the world in an holistic manner. The basic components include:

1. Gardening- (oriented to the Third World and with an intensive emphasis)
2. Small Animal Husbandry- (chickens, goats, ducks, pigs, rabbits, fish)
3. Food Processing and Storage- (including preparation and principles of nutrition)
4. Primary Health Care and Sanitation
5. Facility Construction and Maintenance
6. Life Together in Household and Village- (basic principle for Christian living in community)
7. Missions in the World of Development- (including problems of hunger)

Student Qualifications

Living at this primitive level necessitates a special commitment on the part of the student. Life will lack many conveniences and usual electrical and mechanical aids. Emotional and spiritual maturity will be required. Special attention to these qualities will be added to the usual Warner Southern College standards for admission.

Program Duration Costs and Credit

Normally the length of the program will be one semester, coinciding with the semester's schedules at Warner Southern. Tuition and fees will correspond to Warner Southern's fees, except for meals and lodging which will be reduced by approximately 20%. Academic credit up to 16 hours is offered through the Missions Department.

Special arrangement for shorter periods and partial enrollment will be considered on mutually-agreed-upon terms. The program is intended to be flexible and subject to some adjustments.

R. Buntarman Sumantri, Ph. D., Coordinator, HEART Program; Robert H. Clark, Ph. D., Chairman, Missions Department; Dr. Leroy M. Fulton, President, Warner Southern College; and Dr. Tesunao Yamamori, Ph. D., President Elect, Food for the Hungry International

STATEMENT OF HEIFER PROJECT INTERNATIONAL, INC. -- LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Begun as the Heifers for Relief Committee in 1944, Heifer Project International is a non-profit, voluntary interfaith organization dedicated to aiding the hungry with a helping hand rather than a handout.

Founder Dan Wests' philosophy on eradicating hunger was strong--don't place a one-time temporary gift; rather, teach and train people in animal and land management and require that every recipient pass on an offspring to another in need.

Distribution of livestock is made without regard to race, creed or politics and projects are designed to be self-supporting and perpetuating. Assistance is given to small and large farm operations around the world in cooperation with churches, schools, self-help agricultural cooperatives, missions and other voluntary organizations. Livestock distribution is aimed at improving living conditions through more efficient use of human and natural resources and introducing genetic improvement. Livestock most often included in shipments are dairy and beef cattle, goats, sheep, swine, rabbits, honey bees, poultry and draft animals.

International headquarters was moved from Goshen, Indiana in 1971 to Little Rock, Arkansas, in order for operations to be near the newly purchased Fourche River Ranch in Perryville, Arkansas, presently known as the International Livestock Center. Training programs and work camps are frequent at the ILC.

During the past four decades, HPI has sent more than 75,000 animals and more than two million units of poultry to projects located around the globe. Programs are currently in operation in 17 states and more than 30 countries, with that number growing yearly. Programs now underway in the United States include projects with FFA groups in Kentucky, aiding the hungry in parts of Mississippi and Alabama with the help of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives, and working to alleviate hunger on the Indian reservations of Arizona, Nebraska and New York.

Project proposals and funding requests submitted to HPI are screened by a committee composed of the Program Director and other staff members of that area to determine structural and financial feasibility. Project request forms ask for descriptions of project goals, requested animals and supplies, facilities, animal feed and health care, plan for training and supervising project participants and a system for distributing offspring to new projects. In some cases, an HPI representative may be asked to visit a site for additional input, aside from information found in the request.

Upon approval of the Program Committee, support is sought from HPI voluntary committees and other funding groups. Support pledged by these groups for particular projects must then be raised and received before funding is available. Funds are released in a variety of ways, usually to large projects on an installment basis and to small projects in one lump sum.

The "passing on the gift" concept is an essential part of HPI's approach to livestock development. There are a number of ways participants may arrange to "pass on the gift" and become providers of animals, including a) returning the first offspring to HPI for further distribution to the needy b) Returning the original animal to HPI and keeping the offspring and c) Returning multiple offspring. However, the arrangements in each project must ensure that the original livestock and other special assistance will be shared with others who will have an equal opportunity for success.

CHANNEL ONE, INC.
FOOD PROGRAMS

Channel One, Inc., began four years ago as a project to involve young people in their community. The project the young people chose was a food shelf for senior citizens on limited incomes. All areas of the community were involved in the planning and implementation of the project. Young people worked alongside adults in investigating the legal and health regulations. Since there was no available money, a space was needed to operate the food shelf. The YMCA donated the space and the young people raised 6,000 items of food through churches, manufacturers and fund raisers. The doors opened on February 18, 1980. Seniors may use the shelf once a week and take eight items of food in exchange for time, product or a monetary donation. The first month the food shelf served 27 seniors. Currently there are 350 registered to use the food shelf. (Please see Attachment #1.) The food comes from churches, service clubs, individuals and fund raisers the young people conduct.

The Food Shelf for senior citizens made us aware of other food needs in the community. Channel One has been the distributing agency for the government surplus commodities. A committee is organized, comprised of clergy and lay people from the community. This committee has taken the responsibility to raise additional funds to supplement the commodities. Since the monthly distribution began in January, we have been able to include three additional items with the cheese and butter. A typical month may include 5 pounds of cheese, 4 pounds of butter, 10 pounds of potatoes, a loaf of bread and a box of cereal. The volunteers who distribute the commodities come from church groups, youth groups, people in restitution or people receiving the commodities. Each month approximately 50 people volunteer to staff this program. Attachment #2 is a breakdown of family size by income. An income verification has been in place since January on this program. (See Attachment #3.)

In February, Channel One began its operation of a Food Bank to serve southeastern Minnesota's 11 county area. We are located in a former State Hospital in the warehouse building, which has freezer, cooler and dry storage capability. The food is donated by manufacturers and is distributed to 501(c)(3) agencies or food shelves. This is food that would otherwise be destroyed that is still nutritionally good.

Since February, the Channel One Food Bank has received over \$1,000,000 of market value food that otherwise would have been destroyed. Currently we are serving 30 agencies and food shelves.

In April Channel One took over the Olmsted County Emergency Food Shelf. This program is for people in crisis and unable to meet their food needs. Recently the majority of the people using the food shelf have been unemployed people who have exhausted their benefits.

The reason these programs have been successful is the overwhelming support of all areas of the community; church, business, social service and individuals. The community gives time, talent, money and food to maintain these programs.

Attachment #1

CHANNEL ONE

Senior Citizen Food Co-op

The Food Co-op is open daily from 1-4 p.m., Monday through Friday. In order to qualify for use of the Co-op your income from all sources cannot be over:

\$660 a month for 1 person
\$863 a month for 2 persons

We would also like to know if you are receiving any other assistance such as food stamps.

You will be asked to bring records showing what your income actually is. If you qualify you will be issued a card and a number.

You may come in once a week to pick out 8 items of food. Your card will be checked off each time you come in. Some food counts as 2 or 3 items because of the price. You may take only 1 protein item such as peanut butter, tuna or meat. You may take only 2 fruit items. Bakery items and frozen sandwiches are free and do not count in the eight. These are not always available. Garden produce is available in the summer and are not counted in the eight items.

Government Commodities, cheese and butter, can be taken once a month at the Food Co-op, not at the State Hospital.

Dog food is sometimes available for your pet.

Magazines are available for you to take as you like.

We request a \$1 donation each time you use the Co-op.

You must have your card in order to shop at the Food Co-op. Please keep your card in a safe place.

We also would like to remind you that the food you receive each week is donated by the community. Each month the number of people we serve increases. The food supply is not unlimited. If your shelves are overflowing with food because you have other sources of assistance such as family help, please remember the purpose of the Food Co-op is to give assistance where there is need.

Marigold Dairies very generously donates the space for the Senior Citizen Food Co-op. We would not be able to have this program without their help.

If you have any questions please feel free to call Channel One or come in, we will be happy to help you.

Thank you.

AUGUST, 1983

COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS

INCOME	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS SERVED										Over	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
0 - 1,000	288	40	19	9	8	0	7	0	1		366	
1,001 - 2,000	83	16	8	4	5	1	0	0	0		117	
2,001 - 3,000	181	32	21	5	2	1	2	0	0		244	
3,001 - 4,000	269	54	20	19	1	3	0	0	1		367	
4,001 - 5,000	260	167	49	17	4	3	2	0	0	1	503	
5,001 - 6,000	179	88	122	30	12	2	2	3	1		439	
6,001 - 7,000	116	81	50	75	21	10	2	2	0		357	
7,001 - 8,000	58	76	36	25	14	9	6	3	0		227	
8,001 - 9,000	3	66	38	34	17	4	7	3	0		172	
9,001 - 10,000		57	36	27	15	2	4	4	1		146	
10,001 - 11,000		9	29	19	11	4	2	1	1	1	77	
11,001 - 12,000		1	20	25	11	2	1	1	1	2	64	
12,001 - 13,000			19	16	11	0	0	2	0		48	
13,001 - 14,000				13	9	5	0	0	0		27	
14,001 - 15,000				9	11	6	0	0	1		27	
15,001 - 16,000					5	3	0	1	0		9	
16,001 - 17,000					4	1	2	2	0		9	
17,001 - 18,000					1	5	1	0	0		7	
18,001 - 19,000						3	0	1	0		4	
19,001 - 20,000				1		2	0	0	0		3	
20,001 - 21,000												
21,001 - 22,000												
22,001 - 23,000												
23,001 - 24,000												
TOTALS	1437	687	467	328	162	66	32	23	7	4	3213	

CHANNEL ONE, INC.
COMMODITY DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS

AUGUST, 1983

INCOME	NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SERVED										Over	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
0 - 1,000	288	80	57	36	40	0	7	0	9			517
1,001 - 2,000	83	32	24	16	25	6	0	0	0			181
2,001 - 3,000	177	64	63	20	10	6	14	0	0			358
3,001 - 4,000	269	108	60	76	5	18	0	0	9			545
4,001 - 5,000	260	334	147	68	20	18	14	0	0	10		871
5,001 - 6,000	179	176	366	120	60	12	14	24	9			960
6,001 - 7,000	116	162	150	300	105	60	14	16	0			923
7,001 - 8,000	58	152	108	100	70	54	42	24	0			608
8,001 - 9,000	3	132	114	136	85	24	49	24	0			567
9,001 - 10,000		114	108	108	75	12	28	32	9			486
10,001 - 11,000		18	87	76	55	24	14	8	9	10		301
11,001 - 12,000		2	60	100	55	12	7	8	9	20		273
12,001 - 13,000			57	64	55	0	0	16	0			192
13,001 - 14,000				52	45	30	0	0	0			127
14,001 - 15,000				36	55	36	0	0	9			136
15,001 - 16,000					25	18	0	8	0			51
16,001 - 17,000					20	6	14	16	0			56
17,001 - 18,000					5	30	7	0	0			42
18,001 - 19,000						18	0	8	0			26
19,001 - 20,000				4		12	0	0	0			16
20,001 - 21,000												
21,001 - 22,000												
22,001 - 23,000												
23,001 - 24,000												
TOTALS	1437	1374	1401	1312	810	396	224	184	63	40		7241

REGISTRATION FORM
Senior Citizen Food Co-op

No. _____

The Internal Revenue Service requires that we obtain some proof of need in order to remain a tax exempt entity. This information is entirely confidential.

Are you 60 or over? Yes _____ No _____

Your income from all sources must be less than:

\$660 a month for 1 person

\$863 a month for 2 persons

Please write your income from all sources:

Social Security _____

Pensions _____

Interest on Savings _____

Salary _____

General Assistance _____

Food Stamps _____

Other _____

Total: _____

If your income is more than the above guidelines, please explain why you need assistance:

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone # _____

Date _____

Signature _____

You will be assigned a permanent number which will be noted on your food card.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN LOGISTICS ASSOCIATION
A. KOLBET SCHRICHTE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT

The American Logistics Association appreciates the opportunity to outline for you the efforts to make non-marketable food from commissaries available to food banks.

The American Logistics Association is the national trade association of manufacturers, their representatives and distributors who supply brand name products to military commissary, exchange and troop subsistence systems.

Meeting the special needs of the military patron involves the supply of an almost limitless range of products. Our members range from major grocery and meat producing companies to entrepreneurs manufacturing items as specialized as braid for uniforms.

This association's current membership of 400 companies and nearly 2,000 individual members serves a market which represents annual sales exceeding \$11 billion. Their role is to work with the military resale systems to provide our armed services personnel with an important contribution to the quality of their life.

One of the key employee benefits provided for our military personnel are commissaries. The branches of service operate and manage these stores worldwide.

There are approximately 261 commissaries here in the United States.

The size of the stores vary--but many have a much higher volume than an average civilian supermarket.

Whether civilian or not, every grocery store has a percentage of food and grocery items that cannot be sold. (In fact, this percentage is lower in commissaries.)

Sometimes packaging is damaged, or an item is mismarked, or an expiration date passed. The food is still eatable and nutritious, but is "unmarketable."

The food is a resource with the potential of feeding a large number of people.

The Department of Health & Human Services realized the potential of that resource. The importance is as much due to the variety it provides as to the quantity. It can provide an important nutritional supplement to the basic staple package most often distributed in the public feeding programs.

The American Logistics Association Board of Directors committed the association to help out and donate non-marketable food from commissaries to food banks. With this commitment, The Secretaries of Defense and HHS signed a Memo of Understanding, agreeing to support regional food banks.

Today, there are nearly 150 food banks certified by HHS and matched with commissaries around the country.

Having put this system of voluntary, local endeavor into motion, the American Logistics Association is available to assist if there are breakdowns in communication or obstacles to building the program to its most productive level.

The American Logistics Association is represented on the Board of Directors of the National Citizens Committee for Food and Shelter. The Committee has representatives from both the public and private sectors and was formed in the belief that public and private teamwork can help efficiently and economically, to meet this country's basic food and shelter need.

The problems of the hungry and homeless slice through almost every segment of our population--whether in cities, towns or rural areas.

The Committee knows that the need to find successful solutions is critical. This need only is accentuated by acknowledging the complicated and persistent nature of the problems.

The purpose of the Committee is to forge a link between the power and ingenuity of the federal government and business community. This link can then provide forceful support for local efforts to meet local needs.

Their mission is to open doors, to encourage local programs and to remove obstacles to getting the job done. The job to be done is to make food and shelter resources available to the hungry and the homeless.

Thank you again. Please know that we are available to assist the work of the Committee in any way that may be helpful.

STATEMENT OF THE FOOD MARKETING INSTITUTE

The Food Marketing Institute is a nonprofit association that conducts programs in research, education, and public affairs on behalf of its 1,100 members--food retailers and wholesalers and their customers in the United States and overseas. FMI's domestic member companies operate over 17,000 retail food stores with a combined annual sales volume of \$125 billion--half of all grocery sales in the United States. More than three-fourths of FMI's membership is composed of independent supermarket operators or small regional firms. Its international membership includes more than 100 members from 37 nations.

Supermarkets have always been a part of the communities that they serve. Our involvement with the food stamp program and Supplemental Food Programs for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) has shown us the positive results of providing a nutritious diet for the disadvantaged.

In an effort to control inflation and burgeoning government deficits, the federal government initiated cross-the-board reductions for many of the federally-funded social programs designed to aid the poor of the nation. As a response to federal funding reductions, especially in food programs, increasing pressure has been placed on the private sector and local communities to take up the slack.

The General Accounting Office estimates that 20 percent of all food produced in the United States--approximately 137 million tons--is wasted each year. Food is discarded at every stage of the food chain, from farm to manufacturer to retailer and, finally, into the garbage cans of American consumers. More and more food retailers, wholesalers, and manufacturers are working to reduce the amount of food waste by donating products considered beyond sale date but still edible and nutritious. Increasing amounts of dented cans, broken cases, produce seconds, and mislabeled foods are going to charitable causes, particularly food banks.

What started as a soup kitchen in Phoenix, Arizona, in 1966, Second Harvest, has blossomed into a nationwide, nonprofit organization of more than 45 independent food banks. In 1982, the Second Harvest system collected 33.3 million pounds of food, much of it from retail food stores and manufacturers.

Food banks distribute food to "member agencies." These are qualifying organizations such as half-way houses, churches with funding programs for the poor or elderly, day care centers, alcoholic treatment centers, and soup kitchens. Last year alone, one food bank in Maryland distributed more than 4.4 million pounds of food to its member agencies.

A typical example of a member organization would be a small, inner-city church, with parishioners who are retired, are on limited resources and are frequently very poor. They simply do not have enough money to buy enough food to get through the month. The food bank steps in to provide supplementary food.

Most every supermarket has some wasted food. Stores cannot sell every item before some products become outdated, and the pull

dates expire. This does not mean the food is inedible. The food bank program provides a service to retail grocers to distribute in an organized, efficient manner food that would otherwise be dumped.

Some food retailers themselves are getting involved directly with different concepts of surplus food distribution. A unique effort in this regard is being made by the Cincinnati-based Kroger Company.

Fresh products such as bread, potatoes, and milk are being made available through a certificate redemption program. Working with the Greater Cincinnati Nutrition Council, a nonprofit Community Chest agency, Kroger distributes certificates to an average of 3,500 families per month through 16 existing food distribution centers in targeted Cincinnati neighborhoods. The certificates may then be redeemed by needy families at any Cincinnati Kroger food store.

This was a pilot program that ran from late summer to early fall in 1982. Currently, the program is continuing under a Community Chest grant with other Cincinnati food retailers joining in the program, and is scheduled to run through March 1984.

Food retailers without the resources of the Kroger Company are just as concerned about the problem of food waste and ways to distribute edible food stuffs. A single-store owner-operator in Pennsylvania regularly donates dented cans or damaged packages to a local home for the elderly. Low income, needy customers occasionally receive gifts of overripe bananas or other produce.

Another supermarket owner in Wisconsin works through the local Kiwanis or Lions Clubs. Club members make weekly pick-ups at the store and deliver bags of food to needy families in the community. Items such as canned goods and produce are made available, along with meat that is frozen until picked up by Club members.

Second Harvest, working with food retailers, manufacturers, processors, farmers, growers, and packers, serves as a central distribution point for local charities that run feeding programs for the needy.

Because of renewed interest in food banks, FMI decided to survey its membership to see to what extent the supermarket industry was involved with surplus food distribution programs.

More than 81 percent of the respondents reported that they donated food to a community or a civic group. Approximately 62 percent of the companies that donate food do so on a regular basis. Almost 70 percent of these companies donate food at least once a week; 29 percent donate weekly. On the average, those food stores donating food have been doing so for approximately 14 years.

About 25 percent of the respondents give food to food banks. Generally, larger companies are more apt to participate in food banks than are smaller companies. Smaller companies tend to donate to local organizations such as churches, youth groups, community or service groups, schools, civic organizations, senior citizens groups, nursing homes, or hospitals. If companies donate food to food banks, they are more likely to do so from individual stores (63 percent) than from their warehouse centers (55 percent).

A copy of the complete survey results are attached.

It is important to keep in mind that whether through organizations like Second Harvest, single-store independent operators, or chain food stores, edible food is being donated to the needy and poor of the nation.

Supermarkets are deeply involved in the communities they serve. They are an integral part of the food bank network and local charities, helping take care of citizens in need.

Attachment

FOOD DONATIONS

In the fall of 1982, FMI sent a questionnaire to all United States retail and wholesale members. Members were asked questions on food donations as well as specifically on food banks. Three hundred thirty companies responded to the questionnaire.

Eighty one percent of these responding companies said they donate food to a community or civic group. Of this 81 percent, 86 percent donate saleable foods and 56 percent donate unsaleable foods. Larger retail companies are more likely to donate unsaleable foods than smaller retail companies. Eighty-two percent of the companies with over 50 stores donate unsaleable foods compared to 57 percent of those with less than 50 stores. Wholesalers were less likely to give food donations than retailers.

Does your company donate any food to any
community or civic groups?

	Total	Retailers	Wholesalers	Retail Store Count			
				1	2-10	11-49	50+
No	19%	18%	36%	15%	19%	30%	13%
Yes	81%	82%	64%	85%	81%	70%	87%
Of those responding yes:							
Give Saleable	86%	86%	86%	89%	86%	85%	86%
Give Unsaleable	56%	56%	57%	46%	55%	61%	82%

Schedule of Donations

Sixty-two percent of the companies who donate food do so on a regular basis. Almost 70 percent of these companies donate food at least once a month; for instance, 29 percent donate weekly.

Number of Years

The typical food company has been donating food for a little more than 14 years. Following is a profile of all companies:

For how many years has your company been donating food?

1 year or less	5%
2 - 9 years	24%
10 - 19 years	27%
20 - 29 years	19%
30 years or more	25%

Groups Receiving Food

Companies were asked about recipients. Church groups were most likely to receive donations, followed by youth and community groups, schools, men's/woman's civic organizations and senior citizen groups.

To whom does your company give food?

Church Groups	80%
Boy/Girl Scouts	
Youth Groups	61%

Community/Service Groups (Salvation Army, Soup Kitchens, etc.)	61%
Schools/PTA	60%
Men's/Women's Civic Organizations	58%
Senior Citizen Groups/ Centers	51%
Nursing Homes	23%
Hospitals	16%

Types of Products

The type of product usually donated is grocery, followed in order by produce, bakery, dairy and fresh meat.

What types of products does your company donate?

Grocery	95%
Produce	58%
Bakery	57%
Dairy	44%
Fresh Meat	43%
Frozen Foods	31%
Deli	26%
Other	11%

Food Banks

Although a large number of companies donate food, few companies give food specifically to food banks. Only 25 percent said their company gave food to food banks. Generally, larger companies were more apt to participate in food banks than smaller companies.

Has your company ever donated food specifically to a food bank?

	Total	Retail Store Count			
		1	2-10	11-49	50+
Yes	25%	10%	20%	32%	78%
No	75%	90%	80%	68%	26%

If companies do donate food to a food bank, they are more likely to give from individual stores (63 percent) than from their distribution centers (55 percent). These percentages add to more than 100 percent since there are companies who give food from both facilities.

Number of Years

Of those companies who have been participating through their stores in food bank programs, 59 percent have been giving through food banks for only one or two years.

Other Food Donation Programs

In addition to the previously mentioned food donation programs, companies also make free food available through other avenues. Eighteen percent of the

companies who said that they did not donate food to community or civic groups or food banks do donate food in other situations. This was also true for 23 percent of the companies who gave food to community and civic organizations. For example, companies make food available to disaster victims and needy families. Also, some companies said they give a week of food to individual families at Christmas time.

Company Philosophy

Companies offered a variety of answers when asked what was their company's philosophy toward charitable food donations. Twenty one percent of the companies answering the survey felt that they should acknowledge any reasonable request for food which represented a needy situation. Smaller companies with 10 or fewer stores were more inclined to follow this philosophy. The idea that they should help as many as they could was expressed by 13 percent of the companies. Ten percent preferred to give to local agencies and community groups. In a different area, two percent felt that a more workable program was necessary.

What is your company philosophy toward charitable food donations?

Answer Any Truly Needy Request	21%
Help as Many as Can	13%
Give to Local Community Events/ Agencies	10%
Duty/Necessary to Give	7%
Gift Certificates	5%
Negative Feeling	5%
Need Workable Program	2%
Necessary	2%
Miscellaneous	37%

Problems in Donating Food

The majority of companies, 61 percent, have not found any factors which hinder or prohibit their companies from donating food. Of those who did experience problems, 27 percent listed earnings or profits as obstacles which prohibited them from giving more, thirteen percent listed health considerations and 10 percent cited the prohibitive number of requests. Other reasons included cost of administering the program, chance of lawsuit, and problem in distribution or pick-up.

Are there any factors which hinder or prohibit your company from donating food?

No	61%
Yes	39%

<u>Factors:</u>	
Earnings/Profits/Costs	25%
Health Considerations	12%
Number of Requests	9%
Distribution Problems	7%
Chance of Lawsuit	6%
State/Local Laws	6%
Cost of Administering Program	4%
Miscellaneous	31%

Companies were asked specifically about state and local ordinances that prohibit the company from donating food. State or local ordinances were only cited as problems by nine percent of the respondents, although 14 percent were unsure if there were laws which affected food donation.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC CHARITIES
to the
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY
on
FEEDING AMERICA'S POOR: PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVE

September 30, 1983

We appreciate Senator Helms' invitation to comment on food assistance programs from the perspective of a nation-wide network of organizations involved in this activity. Our comments cover what in our view are necessary Federal policies, as well as the necessary and appropriate role of the voluntary sector.

The National Conference of Catholic Charities is a federation of some 600 human service agencies and 200 specialized institutions providing services in virtually all parts of the United States. We help Catholic parishes, in their neighborhoods, respond to the needs of hurting people. Catholic Charities is sponsored by a religious denomination committed both to helping meet the immediate human needs of the poor and hurting in our country and to working for a more just social order in which people can meet their own needs and share with others.

Catholic Charities' programs range from providing child care to residential facilities and programs for the elderly. We provide a variety of counseling services for families in stress, and we have programs to help substance abusers. We provide emergency assistance -- shelter, clothing, food and cash -- and we provide advocacy and legal assistance to enable people in need to secure what is due them. In addition to paid staff, our agencies utilize the time and services of over 100,000 volunteers. In addition, three affiliated national organizations provide direct services and emergency aid to hurting people: The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Christ Child Society and the Ladies of Charity.

The recent recessions, with both their high unemployment rates and high inflation, coupled with severe domestic Federal budget cuts, have sharply increased poverty, increased the number of shelterless people and families, and increased hunger. In August 1983, the Census Bureau reported that the number of people living below the official poverty line rose last year to 34.4 million, 15% of our population -- more than one citizen in seven. This was the fourth consecutive annual increase in poverty, and the highest poverty rate since 1965. Also in August, the Congressional Budget Office reported that Federal outlays for health, welfare and social programs will have experienced an overall reduction of 7% from 1982 to 1985 under current law as compared to law in effect prior to that period. Programs aimed at helping our poorest citizens -- the mean tested programs -- have been cut more severely than other domestic programs. The CBO Study reports that cutbacks will have totaled 28% for child nutrition, 13% for welfare and food stamps, 60% in employment and training programs. Overall, 40% of the cuts in Federal benefit programs enacted over the past two years fall on households with annual incomes below \$10,000.

We know from our agencies in the field that hunger is growing, producing suffering which could be greatly alleviated by changes in Federal policy.

Below, we describe what this growth in the number of hungry people has meant to us and what Catholic Charities agencies and parishes have been doing to try to alleviate it. But first we would

like to offer several principles Catholic Charities believes are germane to an examination of the proper Federal policy on hunger and nutrition in our country today.

First, biblical tradition clearly teaches that the community has a responsibility to feed the hungry. In fact, Jesus made the feeding of the hungry one of the criteria by which we would be judged. It is out of our conviction about this teaching that we have accepted the invitation to submit this statement both on our experience in the private sector and on the importance of a sound Federal income maintenance and nutritional policy.

It is first of all, in our modern society, a Federal responsibility to meet income needs not met by available jobs. The voluntary sector and the States do not have, and cannot command, the resources necessary to meet these needs. Only the Federal government can provide for the equitable distribution of the country's goods. Absent an adequate income maintenance program, food stamps, commodity distribution, and nutrition programs for children and senior citizens are essential to assure good nutrition.

Meeting the nutritional needs of the poor is fulfilling a basic human right. We must be clear about the proper role of government in protecting this right. The Catholic Church has a long tradition of social teaching on this subject, and our concern and interest in Federal domestic food policies flows from that tradition. The Catholic bishops in this country, and around the world, have called the right to eat a fundamental right, one essential to human dignity and to the right to life itself. When we talk about the implications for public policy, we are not speaking of feeding people out of our largesse or as a matter of privilege. Rather, it is a matter of social justice and basic human rights -- rights from which entitlements flow.

The development of Federal food programs such as food stamps, WIC, school breakfast and lunch, and child care food services, marked the commitment of this nation to ensure adequate nutrition for all our people. These programs have literally meant the difference between an adequate diet and retarded physical and mental development for many. In some instances, they have even meant the difference between life and death. There is no area where nutritional policy has a more dramatic impact than on the lives of the unborn. Early this year we were deeply distressed by the findings of the Food Research and Action Center that infant mortality rates have risen statewide in eight States and in 34 urban and 2 rural areas in a survey covering 37 States.

As to the private, voluntary sector, our agencies report that requests for emergency food and shelter are up from 100% to 400% over two years ago. In city after city the "street people" are increasingly "street families." Our agencies report that in the last two years meal programs have shifted from serving almost only single adults to serving an increasing number of intact families, an increasing number of mothers with children. From 1981 to 1982 we have increased the provision of emergency meals from 496,514 to 998,685. These are in addition to the normal "meals on wheels" and other programs. In New York our agencies report an 82% increase in food assistance requests. A daily meal program supported by Catholic parishes in Baltimore used to feed 150 people and now feeds between 500 and 600 people daily.

Agency food bank activity increased 100% from 1981 to 1982. Most agencies, and many Catholic parishes, have had requests for food triple and even quadruple, and some have had to ration food. Our Buffalo agency had 327,000 calls for emergency food assistance in 1982, up from 167,000 in 1981. In Omaha, the Catholic Charities' pantry

served 18,270 people, up from 12,000 the year before. They report they have implemented a policy of providing only three days' food to a family, and that only three times a year. At the same time, they say they are only scratching the surface of feeding hungry people. Even in the sunny climate of Orlando, Florida, our agency reports doubled requests for emergency services.

This April the St. Vincent de Paul Center in San Diego distributed 400,000 pounds of food to some 30,000 people who volunteered a registration fee and a few hours of work for a local church or community agency. For this, the registrants will receive a monthly package of about 55 pounds of food including eggs, fresh vegetables, meats and beans. Large families can pay multiple registration fees, with a ceiling of \$66, and receive up to \$300 worth of food.

Fifty-five of our 150 diocesan agencies reported serving 383,231 persons through food banks in 1982. Eleven agencies reported serving a total of 664,839 meals in 1982 through a "storefront" operation. Six agencies reported operating a breadline providing a total of 131,323 meals that year. Fourteen other agencies reported 660,056 meals provided in other types of food programs such as pantries and emergency shelters.

In 1982, grants of emergency financial assistance -- often used to purchase food -- increased 26% over the previous year. Over 600,000 families received some financial assistance.

It should be noted that there is broad spread additional activity at the level of the parish, and by the three national affiliates mentioned above.

We believe our reported data is low for several reasons. First, we had not in previous years felt it necessary to gather this type of data, so many agencies were not prepared to give us the data we requested. A second, and very important, reason is the limitation of staff working with these programs. Most workers are volunteers. A minimal amount of record keeping is done in the distribution of food so as to free up the workers to deal with the direct needs of the clients.

Our agencies provide these services in a variety of ways. Many of the services are provided on the parish level with all food donated and staff volunteers.

Some agencies have formed coalitions with other service agencies and church groups in the community to offer food to the needy on a rotating basis or to pool their resources to operate a central program. This enables them to serve more persons than they could individually.

Agencies are generally dependent on private donations or special fundraising events to pay the costs of these programs. Often the agencies must use funds from their operating budgets to provide for this basic human need. This puts a strain on the other services being provided by the agency.

Agencies are looking to every available resource to meet the tremendous needs. Some agencies utilize a service of the food industry which sells surplus food products for 10-12¢ a pound. While the cost is nominal, it can add up to quite an expense when serving large numbers of people.

Some agencies have arrangements with caterers, restaurants and grocery stores. While our agencies have found this a very valuable resource, donations are made on an availability basis and cannot be counted on as a steady supply.

Several agencies are participating in the USDA Commodities Program. This has been very helpful to agencies in meeting the needs

of many. Warehouses are being set up in several agencies in order to take full advantage of the program.

In order to illustrate the breadth of this activity in one community, and the interrelationship between our affiliate agency, the St. Vincent de Paul Society and local neighborhood based parishes, I am attaching materials descriptive of "Project Care" in Cleveland, the St. Vincent de Paul Society's Campaign for diocesan hunger centers.

In Cleveland, the St. Vincent de Paul Society is a member of the Federation of Catholic Community Services, the Catholic Charities agency there. These materials illustrate the many types of programs imagination and need have produced, and contain a good deal of "how to do it" information. Also attached is a description of how to start emergency food centers.

We have been appreciative of the opportunity to share our concerns about the growing number of poor and hungry, our observations about needed Federal policy, and the programs of our member agencies.

We believe that from the Federal perspective, it is a matter of reversing course. It is a matter of more Federal dollars and jobs for the poor. We must rebuild our basic income and food and related nutritional programs so that the heaviest burden from our economic troubles does not fall any longer on those who can least bear it. The church has increasingly insisted that it must have as its preference a priority for the poor. It is our contention that justice demands that the Federal government make the poor its priority.

STATEMENT OF MARY ELLEN HEISING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE FOOD BANK, INC.,
SANTA CLARA CO., SAN JOSE, CALIF.

It is with regret that I cannot testify on September 14th before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry at the hearing on Private Sector Initiatives to Feed America's Poor. However, it would be imprudent of me to direct any of our already insufficient funds and time away from the enormous needs in Santa Clara County where our donors intended. At one time we had funding to provide technical assistance; however, with the cut of federal government support we no longer have these financial capabilities.

Nutrition studies have shown that the first items that low-income elderly and needy persons eliminate from their diets are fresh fruits and vegetables. On the other hand, marketing standards, supply and demand effects on fresh produce prices, and distribution problems all create enormous waste of fruits and vegetables. Therefore, The Food Bank has expended a great deal of effort to recoup much of this food for the needy through an extensive Gleaning Program.

Briefly, the process is as follows: The Food Mobilizer contacts orchardists, growers and packers. Volunteers and a paid truck driver then pick the produce, following the carefully pre-determined arrangements agreed upon with the owner, and haul it back to the warehouse for storage and distribution. We have a Volunteer Insurance Program and extensive liability coverage to protect the grower. Volunteers come from residential care homes or from our own Brown Bag Program.

This brings me to our method of distributing food to the needy. In addition to supplementing over 300 non-profit agencies who feed the needy, we also have a Brown Bag Program which provides a weekly bag of 7-10 donated grocery items (mostly fresh produce) to 4,600 low-income elderly persons each week. Food is trucked in bulk from our central warehouse to 30 distribution sites where volunteers bag and distribute the food.

Attached is more complete information on how to develop a Gleaning Program and a Brown Bag Program. Anyone interested in additional copies may receive one for a nominal fee.

As significant as these programs are, they also have service limitations in Feeding America's Poor. The food by its very nature can only be supplementary and for much of the County is inaccessible. Even here in Santa Clara County it is becoming increasingly more difficult and expensive to reach the food. Although located in a rich agricultural state, spreading urbanization increases the distances and the expense. For many areas of the U.S. it would not be at all applicable. Therefore it would be inappropriate for me to suggest that it can be used to replace any Entitlement Programs. Gleaning Programs, Brown Bag Programs and Food Bank Emergency Food Distribution Programs are needed for quick short term solutions and to supplement Entitlement Programs when needed. Although we distributed over 4,663,000 pounds of donated food last year, we are not a total solution.

[The following material was received for the record:]

GLEANING PROGRAMS

What is gleaning?

Webster's Dictionary says—"To Glean: To gather grain or other produce left by reapers, to pick up after a reaper, to strip (as a field) of the leavings of reapers."

All the food that remains in a field after mechanical harvesting machines or professional pickers are through harvesting is left to rot. "Gleaners" can then come into a field or orchard and pick what is left. This food is perfectly edible.

Why glean?

Approximately 137 million tons of edible food worth \$31 billion dollars is destroyed in the U.S. each year. Gleaning programs take this wasted food and distribute it to needy people as a supplement to their diets.

In these times of double-digit inflation, it is becoming harder and harder for low-income and fixed income people to eat well nutritionally. Often, the high cost of fresh fruits and vegetables prevents these items from being included in a person's diet. Many groups, especially senior citizens, have found that gleaning is a very effective method of obtaining nutritious, edible fruits and vegetables and utilizing them instead of leaving them to rot in the field.

BENEFITS OF GLEANING

To the gleaner

1. Gives the gleaner, especially senior citizens, a sense of purpose and a feeling of self worth.
2. Offers an opportunity to work to help others.
3. Offers opportunities for physical exercise and recreation.
4. Offers opportunities for social interaction and "just plain fun".
5. Allows the city person an opportunity to get out to the country.
6. Fulfills the need to be needed. As one man put it, "If it weren't for gleaning, a lot of us would be sitting around on park benches with our heads in our hands".

To the farmer

A tax break for donating surplus and unmarketable produce.

The knowledge that the "fruits" of his/her labor are not being wasted and are being used in meaningful ways.

Sometimes trees need to be picked so that next year's fruit can develop.

INGREDIENTS OF A GLEANING PROGRAM

Truck and driver.

Large sturdy containers to put the food into, extra large cardboard or wooden boxes.

Volunteers to pick.

Vehicle to transport volunteers—van, bus or large station wagon.

Knives to cut off outside leaves.

Gloves to protect hands.

2-3 tall picking ladders for picking trees.

Laundry baskets, plastic buckets with handles or old picking buckets from orchards to put fruits and vegetables into when first picked.

First aid kit.

Water and other refreshments as appropriate.

Insurance package for volunteers—coverage includes personal liability and accident for a minimal fee. Some groups have volunteers sign a waiver. For insurance information in California—call the Consortium for Human Services (408) 297-0755, ask for Jana, in other states call CIMA (202) 244-5678, ask for Michelle Johnston—for information on the Volunteer Insurance Service Program.

CONTACTING THE GROWER

An important aspect of running a gleaning program is getting the word out to the community. Approach local growers, inform them about your organization and discuss with them how you could help each other. The more contacts you make in the community, the more opportunities you will develop for gleaning. Use your board members and other community people to assist in developing a list of growers to contact. In some cities, the Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Commissioner have a list of local growers.

The most effective way of approaching growers is person to person. Drive from farm to farm telling your story. This process is time consuming and sometimes slow, but is well worth the effort. Once you develop a group of donors, keep in touch with them, on a regular basis. Don't wait for them to contact you.

ORGANIZE YOUR VOLUNTEERS

Having a network of volunteers ready to respond on short notice, is essential for a gleaning operation. Recruit volunteers through churches, service organizations and other community groups. A visual presentation, like a slide show, is a good tool to use when speaking to groups. Use the media to get the word out that you need volunteers.

Once you have your volunteers, hold a training session to orient them to your organization and to describe their role as "gleaners". If you need to make use of volunteer vehicles, find out beforehand who has a car they can drive to a gleaning site. Form telephone trees so you can contact and mobilize volunteers quickly. Some groups use the team approach, with team captains, for better management.

HOW IT WORKS

When someone has a field or orchard to be picked, he/she will call your organization. Usually there is very little notice, maybe a day or two at most. Put your tele-

phone tree into motion and arrange to meet volunteers at a specific location. The number of volunteers needed will depend on the size of the field or orchard. A staff member always goes picking with a group of volunteers. That person will usually make contact with the owner or manager of the field or orchard to find out specific details on:

- (1) Special instructions on picking a particular fruit or vegetable.
- (2) Any areas to stay away from.
- (3) Where to park cars.
- (4) Designated time.
- (5) If they allow ladders.

Have volunteers wear ID badges to distinguish them from unauthorized pickers. Bring something for the volunteers to drink and maybe some cookies or fruit to eat. Give the grower an "Inkind" that can be used for tax purposes. (This is a form that is signed by the donor and indicates how much is donated.)

It is important to treat the field or orchard with respect and not run around or trample or injure plants or trees. Growers seem to especially appreciate and enjoy senior citizens who glean.

Glean for food—glean for fun.

[The following are excerpts from "Operation Brown Bag Manual" published by the Food Bank Inc. of Santa Clara County.]

OPERATION BROWN BAG: "SENIORS HELPING SENIORS"

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this manual is to provide information to persons interested in establishing an Operation Brown Bag Program in their communities. The manual outlines the procedures that Operation Brown Bag uses in developing and organizing food distribution sites through the involvement of senior volunteer participants in order to maintain a successful program.

It should be understood that this manual merely describes the overall Operation Brown Bag Program in Santa Clara County. It is not our purpose to state how each individual site in our county should specifically operate or how Brown Bag programs in other localities should function, for we encourage that the program be built around the needs and creativity of the senior citizen participants and the unique resources available to them.

This manual is dedicated to those wonderful seniors who are willing to give of themselves so that other seniors may have access to improved nutrition and social benefits.

PURPOSE

Operation Brown Bag is a self-help food program which distributes donated nutritious food weekly to over 4,300 senior citizens. Participating seniors pick up their food at one of the 30 Brown Bag sites within Santa Clara County.

The Program has been helping the nutritional status and food budgets of seniors since it was developed in 1976. A "Brown Bag" generally consists of fresh fruit and vegetables, bread, packaged items, and canned goods. All of the food has been donated by growers, packers, supermarkets, canneries, and individuals anxious to find a meaningful alternative to dumping food.

Seniors are helped by: picking fruits and vegetables from fields, orchards and backyards; sorting and labeling the truck loads of food that come into the warehouse daily; bagging food which comes from the central warehouse at distribution sites located throughout the county; delivering food to shut-ins who are unable to pick up their own Brown Bag; collecting and recycling newspapers to generate funds to offset program transportation expenses; raising funds through taking inventory at department stores, monthly benefit drawings, bake sales and rummage sales; doing clerical procedures.

Anyone 60 years of age and older wishing to join the Brown Bag volunteers, or anyone interested in more information about Operation Brown Bag should call 727-9170.

FUNDING

Operation Brown Bag is funded through the United Way, membership fees, corporate donations, city revenue sharing, and fundraising events.

[The following material was submitted by Rev. David Fleming, See p. 10 for the oral statement of Mr. Fleming:]

BUILDING A FAMILY CENTER—STEP-BY-STEP

STEP 1—MINISTRY SUPPORT

As an extension of your local church, the Family Center will need the support of your pastor. His commitment is vital to a solid foundation for any outreach of your church. His support will encompass his pledge to financially back the program as an extension of the church and his spiritual guidance to the operation of this special ministry. The pastor will also need to inform the congregation on the Center, its purpose and its needs. The pastor should not be expected to maintain the day-to-day operations of the program.

STEP 2—STAFFING

Additionally, you will need the support of the deacons and key leaders of your church to maximize the services of the outreach ministry. A Family Center coordinator should be selected to head up the ministry. This person will report directly to the pastor or assistant pastor in regard to matters of recruiting volunteers, financial needs, interviewing people to receive services from the Center, and any other problems or situations which may arise. To qualify for the position, this person should be objective, capable of representing the church well, possess an ability to communicate, have an ability to organize volunteers, and have the gift of discernment. This ministry is an area where mature Christians, both male and female, can serve the church.

STEP 3—COMMUNITY SURVEY

Many times people are unaware of the benefits that are already available for them to use. As you begin your Family Center services, you will need to be familiar with the various services offered by your community. For an easy reference, compile a fact sheet on services such as medicaid, medicare, welfare, aid to dependent children, social security, and any social programs or medical services that are offered in your area. Find out who the agencies serve, what the qualifications for benefits are, what the benefits are, where a person needs to apply, etc.

Instead of compiling a comprehensive document for some of the federally- or state-funded services, you may want to establish a contact at these agencies whom you can call with questions regarding availability of services. Be sure to keep a record of these questions and answers for future reference.

STEP 4—DISPLAYING THE ITEMS

As you are completing step 3, you can begin work on establishing a specific place in your church for the food, clothing, and other items.

For the food, you will need a refrigerator to keep perishables and shelves for food in cans, bags, boxes, or jars.

For clothing, you will need a rack to place the apparel in an orderly fashion for display. Hangers are extremely important for proper display of clothing items as folded items tend to become disheveled and wrinkled. Don't forget to have at least one dressing room and a mirror to give people a place to try the clothing on to insure proper fit.

Keep the display areas as "store-like" as possible. Make them attractive places that are clean and neat, and appealing to the eye. Perhaps you would even want to put decorations of some sort on the wall to give it the appearance of a "real store." The aesthetics of the store area will be psychological reflection on how much you really care about the people you are serving.

STEP 5—HOW TO STOCK YOUR CENTER

A ministry of this kind may be supported either through contributed items or through cash donations.

An announcement from the pastor for contributed clothing items will get a diversified selection of sizes, colors, and styles.

All items should be clean, pressed, and in good repair. To facilitate the division of clothing items, each item should be marked with the correct size. Clothing for chil-

dren and infants are most in demand. When you run short of clothes in one group, the pastor should make another announcement for that specific group.

When asking for clothes, ask for clothes that people have not worn in a specific period of time—perhaps for the last year. Let them know not to bring in the “rags.” A local store may be a good source for clothes if the merchant is willing to donate out-of-date inventory.

You may also wish to have an area with needed items such as second-hand baby furniture. An occasional collection may be taken for unusual needs such as doctor bills or even new clothing or furniture items.

Cash donations work best for the food supply. Allowing the coordinator to work with a specific sum of money to stock the shelves insures a well-balanced choice of food items. In addition to allowing the church to buy in larger cost-saving quantities, it also enables the coordinator to bring in fresh food supplies on the days that people are coming to the Center. A local grocery store may even allow the coordinator to buy food at wholesale prices. You should contact food outlets located in your city in hopes of obtaining lower-priced quality items.

A word of caution regarding collecting canned items from church members: You may wind up with an over-abundance of the special-of-the-week from the local grocer. Be careful with regard to items that are postdated; spoiled goods may damage the image of your service.

STEP 6—CRITERIA FOR RECEIVING SERVICES

It is essential that you establish a criteria of eligibility to your Family Center's ministry. Will you only serve church members? Will you open it to Bible-believing Christians within your community? Or will you go even further and open up to the community at large? Of course this range will depend upon the financial capabilities of your ministry and its people. For the most logical growth, it is recommended that you take one phase at a time by reaching your local church, then reaching Bible-believers within the community, then reaching the community at large, expanding as your church is able.

At least two people—the assistant pastor, deacon, coordinator, or volunteer—should personally visit individuals seeking help from your Family Center to determine their needs. Unfortunately, some people may exaggerate their financial position. Therefore, this home visit is essential in the screening process.

You will need to place a restriction on the amount of food to be received per family, ranging anywhere from \$10 to \$80 depending upon the family's need each week. Clothing should be given to people as needed as well as with a limit ranging from one to twenty items over a certain period of time.

The volunteers who staff the Center should make a notation of the amount of food and clothing each recipient receives. Should someone receive more than their allotted amount, the volunteer should evaluate the situation and determine if the recipient should be discretely told to return the items to the shelf or just leave them on the counter for a volunteer to return to the shelf.

After the initial visit, follow-up work should be conducted. You may choose to have volunteers serve on the follow-up team which should visit the home on a regular basis to make sure that the aid is still required, to see if anything else needs to be done for the family, and to see how the family is progressing toward becoming financially independent again.

STEP 7—OTHER SERVICES

Frequently, people facing financial difficulties can supply their own food and clothing, but run into problems when it comes to seeking medical, dental, legal, and other professional services. One of the greatest benefits of a Family Center outreach is utilizing contributed services from those within the church (carpenter, plumber, hairdresser, doctor, dentist, etc.). Seek volunteers from these various services among your church members. Ask them to donate a specific amount of time for volunteering services to the Family Center. For example, ask carpenters to donate four hours of time every two weeks. Let them know that one week they may or may not be called on at all and another week they may be asked to do six hours of work depending on the emergency of the needs.

For volunteers to staff your Center, have the Center's coordinator interview applicants. Please note that you need mature Christians who can handle a variety of situations from despondency to theft.

STEP 8—PROMOTING THE PROGRAM

Once word gets out about the services you are making available, you will probably be inundated by calls for help. However, after a period of time, these calls will become few when people realize they must meet certain qualifications. At that point, you may want to make another announcement from your pulpit, contact your local Christian radio station about making a public service announcement, contact other local churches to let them know about your Center, etc. Again, do not seek response from more people than you can serve.

STEP 9—FINANCIAL MATTERS

Depending upon the number of people you are going to serve, you will need to develop a budget ranging from \$50 to \$1,000 a week depending upon your needs. Once people begin to count on you for help, be ready to be a reliable source of support.

STEP 10—SPIRITUAL SUPPORT

As any outreach ministry of your church needs continual prayer for God's blessing in reaching the lost for Christ, the Family Center will need continual prayer also. Establishing a system for reminding people to pray specifically for the special needs of this ministry is vital to its success. In addition to the actual supplies of the Family Center, someone should be praying specifically for God's hand to strengthen the volunteers who are giving their time and energy to make the program successful. Prayer by the volunteers before they open the Center each day will help prepare them spiritually and emotionally for serving people facing difficult times. The pastor will need to remind the church occasionally of the needs of the Center by preaching on serving the poor and downtrodden and asking for volunteers and gifts.

STEP 11—STORE HOURS

Because of the nature of this ministry, you may not find it necessary to have your Family Center open every day for twelve hours a day. You may, instead, determine the number of days and hours that will best meet the needs for your Center. Again, it depends on the number of people you are serving and the time your volunteers can give for staffing the Center.

Once your hours are established, keep them the same for an extended period of time before you make any changes to help enforce the stability of the ministry. Any deviations in the time should be announced at least two weeks in advance.

STEP 12—THE PROBLEMS AND JOYS

There will be problems which range from families who want more than you can provide to individuals who will take unneeded advantage of your service. One of the most harmful problems can be someone who accuses your church or ministry of unfair practices. Make certain that whatever method or criterion you develop for offering assistance is consistently enforced.

The joys of the program are naturally realized when a family can actually reestablish financial independency. Helping a family through hard times is both a lesson to the church members and to the families served of Christ's command to serve and love one another. These are difficult times. Asking people to dig a little deeper to help a brother in despair can be an educational and maturing process for your church family (2 Peter 1:1-9).

If you have any questions, call Thomas Road Baptist Church, Lynchburg, Virginia, at (804) 239-9281.

FAMILY CENTER

STEPS FOR RECEIVING SERVICES

- I. Personal contact or phone contact.
- II. Basic information for visit.
- III. Pastoral visit to residence.
- IV. Consultation with family to evaluate request, as well as other possible needs for assistance.
 - A. Financial counseling.
 - B. Personal or family counseling.
 - C. Assistance in working with other steady income availabilities.

I. Family Center

The Family Center is a ministry established to help those in need of food and clothing. Type of help involved:

- A. food;
- B. clothing;
- C. financial counseling;
- D. family counseling;
- 1. establish priorities and goals.

II. Save-a-baby

The Save-A-Baby ministry is an 18-bed live-in facility established to offer women with an unplanned pregnancy an alternative to abortion. This ministry is totally cost free to the participant and offers a multitude of services. Those services include:

- A. room and board;
- B. medical attention—prenatal, postnatal, delivery;
- C. counseling;
- D. adoption (if desired);
- E. continuing secondary education;
- F. life skill courses with areas of training to help the participant become self-supporting.

III. Elim Home

Elim Home was established in 1959 to minister to the needs of men with an alcohol problem. Elim Home has a capacity of 18 beds and works with approximately 110 men per year. We have a 58-percent success rate with those that complete our program.

IV. Counseling Center

The Counseling Center was started in 1975 and is manned by 6 trained staff counselors. The counselors work with all aspects of personal and family counseling that have approximately 6,200 sessions per year; telephone counseling of 1,000 calls per year; approximately 1,400 hospital visits that include emotional and psychiatric problems and correspond with nearly 4,000 individuals throughout a year's span.

V. Prison ministry

The Prison Ministry was started in 1964 and today is still affiliated with Thomas Road Baptist Church and directed by a former staff pastor. Our Prison Ministry ministers to a yearly average of 64,000 men and women. Most of these are personal contacts throughout the United States. However, some of these individuals are contacted through correspondence from men and women who are incarcerated in foreign countries.

VI. Treasure Island Camp and Five Day Clubs

Treasure Island Camp and the Five Day Clubs are ministries designed to reach out to children ranging from 5-12 years of age. However, children from out of the city as well as out of state attend this camp each year. The average attendance each year is nearly 5,000 young people. Through Treasure Island Camp we reach out and minister to the needs of the entire family as well as teaching the children Biblical and moral responsibilities. Over the last several years, we have offered an average of nearly 700 scholarships to those who are less fortunate.

VII. Youth ministry

The Youth Ministry ministers to grades 7-12 and reaches into the local junior and senior high schools ministering to approximately 500 students weekly. It also includes a sports program involving approximately 400 students weekly and has a youth camp which involves 125 different students weekly.

VIII. Lynchburg Christian Academy

Lynchburg Christian Academy is a private Christian academy with 1,400 students. There are 600 families represented within the academy. Approximately 50% of these represented are not affiliated with Thomas Road Baptist Church.

Statement of Dianne M. Wright, Emergency Food Access Organizer
for the Southern California Interfaith Hunger Coalition

Concerning Private Sector initiatives to feed America's poor: I work full time, at least, to help private sector groups- mostly churches and temples, but some community groups also-to start their own emergency feeding programs. Usually such programs are called "food pantries", as they give out a box or bag of groceries for a family or individual to take home. Many also give out sack lunches for those thousands who have no home. I also work with the Soup Kitchens here in Los Angeles, though there aren't too many of those, (probably because operating a soup kitchen is a hugely expensive enterprise).

Another part of my job is to help the pantries and food banks to try to gain access to more food. I'm sure you are familiar with the statistic that twenty percent of the food grown in the United States is thrown away each year. Yet, it is very difficult for pantries, food banks and soup kitchens to get donations of food from private industry. Very, very difficult. This takes care of the portion of my testimony concerning the private, business sector of America. Here in Los Angeles, most businesses are totally uninterested in having anything to do with the hunger problems of the poor. They take virtually no initiative, and they even get angry when they are approached by the most decent church members for donations of food or money with which to feed the poor. Ask any of the Second Harvest food banks in California about the disinterest of the food industry, and they will back me up in this.

Unfortunately, part of my job time is taken up by doing things like talking to groups of people who want to educate themselves about the situation of the poor in Los Angeles, and, trying to do surveys and write testimony for Congressional Hearings, Senate Hearings, (such as this one) and the President's task force on "Food Assistance". This is the most annoying aspect of my job. It's annoying because it shows the short-sightedness and, I daresay, stupidity of government officials who cut millions of dollars from income and nutrition support programs, and cause unemployment to rise up into the millions, and then, these same officials can't even figure out by themselves why people are going hungry! It's annoying because you people expect those of us working on these problems, those of us working in the private sector to come up with statistical information to prove to you something that you already know. In other words- at this very moment, I could be out in the field, meeting with any one of the hundreds of small churches who are trying to feed their congregations and neighborhoods, and giving them assistance; instead, I have to sit at a typewriter and put into words the anguish that comes across the phone lines to me every day, as ever more individuals call our office looking for food because they haven't a dime in the house, and ever more church people call me to see if I can pull thousands of pounds of food out of a hat for the poor people in their community, in our community. And, to top that off, I know that what you people on the Agriculture committee really want from me for this hearing is a detailed, corroborated statistical analysis indicating exactly how many private sector programs there are in Los Angeles, what each of them do, and, how you can get other folks in other parts of the country to duplicate these programs.

Well, you can't have it both ways. In the first place, you can't

expect those of us working in the private sector to spend our time both feeding the poor, and doing complicated, scientific research (which we don't know how to do). And, you can't cut federal income and food support, jobs programs, legal services, medical payments, and slash taxes for the rich, and pour billions of dollars into the pockets of defense industry shareholders; in other words, you can't hand over the wealth of this nation to the greedy, and then expect thousands of small churches, temples, and community groups to take over the basic human needs of millions of poor men, women and children.

The Private Sector is not going to handle this responsibility because it can't.

Here in Los Angeles County, those few of us working on the county-wide problem of trying to coordinate these private emergency feeding programs estimate there to be at least 500 food pantries, and about a dozen soup kitchens. Besides myself, this is the

of Mr. Herb Oberman, with the LA County Community Services Department; of Ms. Doris Bloch, with the Community Resources Food Bank, Incorporated; and, Mr. David Zink, the Director of the Long Beach Food Bank.

Of these 500 estimated food pantries, I have had contact with at least 125. I have helped to start about 25 of them, and of the rest, I have received requests for help in getting more food for their programs. Out of the dozens of conversations I have had with these folks, only 2 have told me that they have not seen astronomical increases in the numbers of people, (mostly women with children), in their last three years of operation. Most food pantries see increases in the number of people requesting food assistance every month.

Most of these pantries are in churches and temples and community centers located in middle-class neighborhoods, working-class neighborhoods, and poor neighborhoods. Most of these programs are "small", meaning, they are run by the pastor, church secretary, or a volunteer, and staffed entirely by volunteers. A few have a paid staff program director.

The most important fact for your committee to know about these private sector programs is that they do not have the resources to feed even the clients they are seeing now. (I get 2 to 4 calls a week from church people who need more food for their programs- most say that they run out of food every month). They certainly do not anticipate being able to feed the additional numbers of the needy they expect to see this winter.

I am a member of the Private Sector that is working to feed America's poor. I believe that almost anyone in this group across the nation will agree with the opinions and experiences I have expressed herein. Furthermore, I suggest that you folks read the literature that was written during the spawning of this country; literature about the practical aspects of democracy and freedom. Your policies have robbed millions of the rights to eat, to be housed, to be educated: You should be ashamed of yourselves.



813 S. Hope St. Rm.#30, Los Angeles, CA 90017 213/622/4060

HOW TO START A FOOD PANTRY

Informational Packet

This packet of information, which includes an overall guide, plus sample forms, lists, and check sheets, has been put together to aid groups who wish to start a Food Pantry. In addition to this material, we would be happy to have a staff person assist you with your efforts. We hope you find the enclosed materials helpful, and remember to feel free to change these materials to fit your needs.

Introduction. In Los Angeles today, there are families and individuals who for a number of reasons find themselves without food and money. Such crises demand immediate attention, but unfortunately, it usually takes government programs several days to respond to these emergencies. Therefore, people turn to churches, temples, and social service agencies who have food pantries stocked with canned goods, or to soup kitchens that provide prepared food on a meal by meal basis.

An emergency food pantry is one way of providing a nutritionally balanced supply of food to needy people for a limited period of time—usually two to four days. It offers the community an effective and pre-planned approach to handling these emergency situations. However, food pantries provide only temporary assistance; they do not address the underlying cause of the clients' lack of food. Therefore, it is very helpful when pantry workers are able to refer their clients to social service and government agencies to provide the long-term help that's needed.

GUIDE TO ENCLOSED MATERIALS

1. How to Start and Run a Food Pantry.
2. Emergency Food Process Check Sheet.
3. 2 sample forms: Client Intake and Client Referral.
4. Basic Food List for Boxing or Bagging Food.
5. Sample Weekly Inventory Sheet.
6. Getting Your Money's Worth: Tips for Stretching Food Dollars.
7. Child Nutrition Information.
8. Wanted: Advocates for the Poor sheet.
9. People's Guide to Food and Money in Los Angeles.
10. Info-Line pamphlet.

HOW TO START AND RUN A FOOD PANTRY

The four elements of a food pantry are: the facility and paperwork, volunteers, food, and clients.

Facility and paperwork. Any facility which is both safe and sanitary can be used to store food. The pantry should be located in a low-traffic area of the building, and refrigeration (though desirable) is not necessary. Use of non-perishable food is strongly recommended. Good storage is an essential part of the work. Here are some basic guidelines:

- Store all food away from walls and off the floor. You should leave enough room to inspect for signs of rodents or insects;
- Protect food from moisture;
- Store all non-food items away from food;
- Inspect all food items before they are distributed. Check cans for leaks, bulges, dents, or rust, and discard any food you have doubts about.

Recordkeeping is important for many reasons; 1-You'll need to find out some basic information about anyone who requests food so that you can give them adequate assistance. For this purpose, included here is a sample "Process Check Sheet", with questions, and also two sample intake forms; 2- For your own use, you'll want records of who you've seen, how you've helped them, and how often. Eventually these records will add up to statistics about the numbers of people you've helped, their particular problems, and your success in helping them. This will help you to get more food and volunteers, and may eventually help to document the extent and types of poverty in Los Angeles. The sample intake forms can be used for this purpose and you may also want to keep an alphabetized card file; 3- You may want to keep inventory of the amount and types of food you've taken in, and distributed. Besides helping you to show clearly how much work you've done, this will contribute to the smooth functioning of the pantry, as you will always know what you have, and what you need to get. A sample inventory form is included.

Volunteers. Depending on the size of your pantry, it could be crucial to your success that you have as many volunteers as you need. This

differs from pantry to pantry, as some are managed and run by staff people, while others are run totally on a volunteer basis. If you do have volunteers, adopting a work schedule is necessary for you to maintain regular hours of operation. You might consider selecting an enthusiastic volunteer coordinator to manage the schedule, plan volunteer events and trainings, and recruit new volunteers. Remember to support volunteers with encouragement, clear instructions, and praise.

Tasks for volunteers or staff include preparing and providing food boxes or bags, keeping the pantry stocked, helping walk-in or referred clients, and keeping records. Food boxes can be prepared after food is delivered to the pantry, or at the beginning of each day, or after a client arrives. Pre-packing the food saves time to be spent with each client, while preparing boxes on a case-by-case basis tailors the package to the needs of each family. A sample food list is included in this packet. Enough food is usually given to feed a family for 3 to 5 days, though this usually depends on the resources of the pantry. You might want to provide clients with sample menus to help them make the best use of their food.

Food. Food is usually provided by the group sponsoring the pantry. For churches and synagogues, this is often accomplished through weekly or monthly food drives or collections. A food drive consists of asking congregation members to bring any amount of food that they can to services each month, or more often; or, they are asked to contribute and told of a designated place (say, the pantry), where they can bring food when it's convenient. Also, some groups have charged canned goods admission fees to group activities. Oftentimes, pantries supplement their food supplies with larger donations from individuals who have connections with bakeries, markets, etc.

Some churches in poorer neighborhoods have stocked their pantries by joining together with another church of the same denomination across town. This is called the "sister church" concept.

In some areas, small churches join together in an ecumenical effort to get enough food for each of their pantries, or to get enough food and helpful resources to run one, centrally located pantry.

Another way to get food, especially for non-profit groups not affiliated with a church or temple, is to join a food bank that operates in your area. Please call the IHC office for more details on this, as some food banks are only equipped to help groups with in-house meal programs.

Yet another route is to appeal directly to local businesses for donations of surplus or day-old food. Better yet, you might join together with other pantries in your immediate area to approach large, potential donors for food donations. This is a serious undertaking which necessitates advance planning, and the use of various forms and letters. Please call the IHC office for help in this area.

One last thing- don't forget to include the request for boxes and bags when making your appeals for food !

Clients. Pantries vary in the types of people they serve, and the ways in which they serve them. Most pantries have regular hours and will help anyone that walks in and demonstrates need (that's what your intake form is for). Some pantries take only those who've been referred from agencies who do the screening process for them, eliminating the need to spend time screening and keeping records. The enclosed sample process check sheet lists several points to cover while talking to clients. It is extremely important to find out each client's most crucial problem. After all, you can only give them food to last a few days, so they really need your help to refer them to someone else if the cause of their food problem is long-term. It is advisable to compile a list of local agencies, job programs, legal clinics, medical clinics, county hospitals, senior citizen centers, immigration centers, Info-Line phone numbers, and anything else you can think of. If nothing else, you should always have on hand a few Info-Line brochures whose numbers you can then give to clients. We have included here 3 helpful items: a Wanted: Advocates for the poor sheet: People's Guides in Spanish and English; and Info-Line pamphlets.

General Support. Running a pantry can be hard work, but the Interfaith Hunger Coalition wants to make the job a successful one. To this end, we will be happy to help you with trainings, speaking engagements, educational resources, or whatever you need to help obtain food and feed hungry people. Call on us, and Good Luck!

EMERGENCY FOOD PROCESS CHECK SHEET

Client arrives:

- Ask how we can help.
- State that you think we can help.
- Find out some basic info.,(and begin to fill out intake form),
such as:
 - Have we helped them before? If so, continue to find out what their needs are, and follow our guidelines for repeaters.
 - How many people in the family.
 - Any source of income?
 - Do they receive public assistance? Have they applied? Are they having trouble getting what they've been promised? Refer to the People's Guide for details about who is eligible for these programs, and how to apply. If they are eligible but are having problems, remember to refer them to someone who can help.
- After determining that they should receive food, explain what you can and cannot do for them. Note this on their intake form.
- Find out if they have other immediate problems, such as:
 - unemployment --immigration
 - housing --medical
 - What have they tried so far to solve the problem?
 - Follow through with help. This will most likely be a referral to an agency or advocate.
 - Note this information on the intake form.
- Give them their food and a smile.
- You might want to exchange food items to meet special needs, such as infant formula, low salt, diabetic, allergies, etc.

Remember to feel free to change this checklist to suit the needs of you clients and your pantry.

BASIC FOOD LISTFor Boxing or Bagging Food

There are obvious limitations to how much and what kinds of food we can provide in a food package, but we can try to ensure that at least the essential basic food requirements are being met. Here are a few key points to remember when putting together a food package, and recommendations as to what should be included.

- Provide food from all four of the basic food groups, (see "Food List" below).
- Provide a Vitamin C source, (citrus fruits and their juices) for each person per day.
- Provide a good source of Vitamin A, (dark green, yellow and orange vegetables)
- Consider family size- larger families need more food.
- Determine whether recipients have cooking facilities, refrigerators, or storage space.
- Find out what foods the recipients will eat; if they won't eat it, don't give it to them.
- Include can openers and hygiene products if you can get them.

FOOD LIST BY FOOD GROUPS for 2 to 3 days

This is a general guide to follow and amounts given are estimates. which can be modified to fit the needs of the family. The size of the family will determine how much food is needed.

	<u>item</u>	<u>large family</u>	<u>small family</u>
<u>MILK GROUP</u>	Powdered Milk	12 oz. box	6 oz. box
	Cheese	2 lbs.	1 lb.
<u>MEAT/MEAT ALTERNATE</u>	Peanut Butter	16 oz. jar	12 oz. jar
	Tuna	2 large cans	1 large can
	Beans(kidney,pinto)	2 to 5 lbs.	2 lbs.
<u>FRUIT AND VEGETABLE</u>	Tomato Sauce/canned tomatoes	2 6 oz. cans	2 4 oz. cans
	Canned citrus fruit	3 cans	1 can
	Canned other fruit	2 cans	1 can
	Canned green vegetables	5 cans	3 cans
	Canned other vegetables	2 to 3 cans	1 to 3 cans
	Fresh vegetables or fruit	2 to 3 lbs.	1 to 2 lbs.
<u>GRAIN</u>	Bread, tortillas	2 loaves, 2 packages	1 loaf, or 1 package
	Rice	1 lb.	½ lb.
	Oatmeal	1 12 oz. box	6 to 12 oz.
	Flour/Bisquick	½ lb.	6 to 8 oz.
<u>MISCELLANEOUS</u>	Infant Formula		
<u>OPTIONAL</u>	Can openers, tea, coffee, soap, toothpaste, detergent.		

Please keep in mind that this is a basic food list and is just a guideline. You can substitute items when necessary, but always refer to the basic four food groups, and feel free to choose a wide variety of food from all groups.

LIST OF WITNESSES

The following names, addresses, and telephone numbers of individuals and organizations submitting testimony is furnished for the purpose of providing greater access to those who have expertise in private sector initiatives to feed America's poor.

Rev. Parker Williamson, First Presbyterian Church, 1002 Kirkwood Avenue, NW., Lenior, North Carolina, 28645, (704) 754-5351.

Rev. David Fleming, The Family Center, Thomas Road Baptist Church, 701 Thomas Road, Lynchburg, Virginia 24502, (804) 239-9281.

Mr. Robert Knorr, President, North Dakota Wheat Producers Association, Rural Route 1, Sawyer, North Dakota 58781, (701) 222-2216—"Noodles for the Needy."

Mrs. Dalineta L. Hines, Third Street Church of God, 1204 Third Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, (202) 347-5889.

Dr. Veronica Maz, Martha's Table/McKenna's Wagon, 2124 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, (202) 328-6608.

Rev. G. H. Jack Woodard, Rector, St. Stephen and the Incarnation Church, 16th and Newton Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010, (202) 265-0142.

Mr. Russell Lee, President, Ecumenical Coalition of Concerned Americans, 333 Ninth Street, Industry, California 91744, (213) 330-6639.

Mr. Robert Guerrini, Executive Director, Food Industry Council, Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce, 150 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48226-2651, (313) 964-4000—"Feed the Hungry" Project.

Mr. Stephen A. Brown, Board Member, Second Harvest, Executive Vice President, Grocery Manufacturers of America, 1010 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007, (202) 337-9400.

Mr. John van Hengel, Food Banking, Inc., 6202 North 16th Street, No. 209, Phoenix, Arizona 85016, (602) 248-0658.

Mr. Michael Morrill, Executive Director, Rhode Island Community Food Bank Association, Box 2070, Providence, Rhode Island 02905, (401) 461-9326.

Mr. Norman Marshall, National Commander, The Salvation Army, 799 Bloomfield Avenue, Verona, New Jersey 07044, (201) 239-0606.

Ms. Anne Radd, Executive Vice President, National Association for Human Development, 1620 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, (202) 331-1737.

Mr. Ted Engstrom, U.S. Director, World Vision, 919 West Huntington Drive, Monrovia, California 91016, (213) 357-7979.

Dr. R. Boone Sumantri, Associate Professor of International Development, Coordinator, Hunger Elimination Action and Resource Training (HEART), Warner Southern College, Lake Wales, Florida 33853, (813) 638-1188.

Ms. Marge Allen, Director, Channel One, 709 1st Avenue, S.W., Rochester, Minnesota 55901, (507) 288-1992.

Mr. A. Kolbet Schrichte, Executive Vice President, The American Logistics Association, 1133 15th Street, N.W., Suite 500, Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 466-2520.

Mr. Robert Aders, President, Food Marketing Institute, 1750 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, (202) 452-8444.

Father Thomas Harvey, Executive Director, National Conference of Catholic Charities, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Suite 307, Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 785-2757.

Ms. Mary Ellen Heising, Santa Clara Food Bank, 312 Brokaw, Santa Clara, California 95050, (408) 727-9170.

Ms. Dianne M. Wright, Emergency Food Access Organizer, Southern California Interfaith Hunger Coalition, 813 South Hope, Room 30, Los Angeles, California 90017, (213) 622-4060.

Appendix B--Private Sector Projects

President Ronald Reagan has established within the White House a special task force to focus on private sector initiatives not only with regard to food assistance, but also clothing, health, and other needs--the President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives. At my request, the task force has supplied the following information on over 100 organizations that maintain projects in the general area of food assistance.

The inclusion of a particular organization in this list does not constitute an endorsement of the project or organization by either the task force or the committee. The information is made available to encourage sharing of information and replication of desirable programs.

JESSE HELMS
Chairman

Following are the list of projects supplied by the task force, the appropriate address and phone number to contact for additional information, and the purpose of the project (as furnished to the task force by each project).

Thriftco Consumer Cooperative, Voice of Calvary Ministries, 1655 St. Charles Street, Jackson, Mississippi 39209, (601) 353-1635: to provide discounted consumer services and products to customers and members through a cooperative system.

Shoes and Clothing for School Kids/Christmas Basket Program, Old Newsboys Goodfellow Association, P. O. Box 2032, Toledo, Ohio 43604, (419) 255-3830: to provide shoes and clothing for school children and food for the needy at Christmas.

Synanon Distribution Network, Synanon Church, P. O. Box 42, Badger, California 93603, (209) 337-2881: to secure surplus products from industry and make them available to the ill, needy, and infant.

Operation Feed the People--Manna, Greater Second Baptist Church, 1217 South Second Street, Hamilton, Ohio 45011, (513) 868-9490: to provide hot, nourishing meals for those who are unable to provide for themselves.

Aid to Appalachia, Inc., 320 Niles Cortland Road, N. E., Warren, Ohio 44484, (216) 856-4085: to assist the poor of Appalachia by providing basic needs through an organized program.

Operation Blessing, Christian Broadcasting Network, Inc., 3953 North Teutonia Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53206, (414) 445-4228: a giveaway program to those in need of food and clothing.

Gleaners Statewide, 2606 J Street, Apartment D, Sacramento, California 95816, (415) 442-5475: to salvage food for the poor and elderly which would otherwise go to waste.

Meals-on-Wheels of Rowan, Inc., 308 West Fisher Street, Salisbury, North Carolina 28144, (704) 633-3084: to provide hot nutritionally balanced mid-day meals five days a week to anyone in Rowan County who cannot otherwise secure these meals because of physical limitations.

Emergency Shelter, Inc., 69 Saint Marks Place, New York, New York 10003, (212) 777-1234: to feed, house, counsel, train and employ homeless 16-20 year olds, and to establish them in independent living.

Holiday Sharing, AMA Auxiliary to the Medical Society of Anne Arundel County, Anne Arundel County Medical Society Auxiliary, Arnold, Maryland 21012, (312) 751-6166: to provide, without duplication, free gifts of food, toys and clothing to needy families requesting such assistance over the Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays.

People That Love Centers, PTL Television Network, Charlotte, North Carolina 28279, (704) 542-6000: to establish emergency care storehouses of food, clothing, furniture, and crisis counseling help in communities across America.

Operation Christmas all Year, Voluntary Action Center, Hand-up Inc., 6th and College Streets, P.O. Box 631 Calhoun, Georgia 30701, (404) 629-7283: to provide low-income and needy Gordon County families with a Christmas dinner basket filled with food and toys for their children.

Christian Aid Network, Spokane Inland Empire Foundation, 926 Paulsen Building, Spokane, Washington 99201, (509) 624-7197: to coordinate a system whereby church members combine their resources to effectively meet emergency needs of Spokane residents in crisis situations.

Food Crisis Network of St. Louis, Monsanto Company, 800 North Lindbergh, St. Louis, Missouri 63166, (314) 621-8840: to raise and channel money and food to more than 60 religious and social service organizations for emergency assistance to those with a hunger or nutrition crisis.

Holy Name Centre for Homeless Men, Inc., 18 Bleeker Street, New York, New York 10012, (212) 226-5848: to provide the basic comforts of life to men from the Bowery.

Houston Interfaith Hunger Coalition, Houston Metropolitan Ministries, 3217 Montrose, Houston, Texas 77006, (713) 522-3955: to coordinate the efforts of congregations and individuals to combat hunger in Houston. Methods include education, client advocacy, and direct service.

Mobile Meals of Toledo, Inc., Auxiliary to the Academy of Medicine of Toledo-Lucas County, 4428 Secor Road, Toledo, Ohio 43623, (419) 473-3200: to deliver good, hot, nourishing food, five days a week, to the chronically ill, homebound person who lives alone.

Maryland Food Bank, Inc., 5213 Fairlawn Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland 21215, (602) 252-1777: to collect surplus food for distribution to non-profit agencies which feed the ill, the needy, and/or children.

Soup Kitchen, Catholic Social Services, 137 Clayton Street, Montgomery, Alabama 36101, (205) 269-2387: to provide a free soup kitchen to poor people and transients on a no-questions-asked basis.

Feed the Hungry, Food Industry Council of the Greater Detroit Chamber of Commerce, 150 Michigan Avenue, Detroit, Michigan 48226, (313) 964-4000: to provide food for unemployed persons in Metropolitan Detroit who are unable to purchase sufficient food for themselves and their families.

Development of Office Complex and Warehouse for Commodities, Iowa Lakes Area Agency on Aging, Inc., 2 Grand Avenue, P.O. Box 1591, Spencer, Iowa 51301, (712) 262-1775: to facilitate the storage and distribution of foods to the Agency's sixteen kitchens which prepare food under the Older Americans Act Nutrition Program.

Meals on Wheels, Local Church Coalition, 1313 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, (202) 393-3949: to provide hot, nutritious meals to elderly shut-ins.

Meals on Wheels for Senior Citizens, Inc., 2310 Augusta Road, Greenville, South Carolina 29605, (803) 233-6565: to serve a hot, home-delivered meal to elderly homebound persons who live alone and are incapacitated to the extent that meal planning and preparation are impossible.

Kroger Company and the Greater Cincinnati Nutrition Council, 1014 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201, (513) 621-3262: to provide supplemental quantities of fresh food (saleable) products to emergency food assistance programs serving communities in "greatest" need in Cincinnati, Ohio.

Kosher Meals on Wheels, B'Nai B'rith Women, Greater Pittsburgh Council, 1015 Farragut Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15206, (412) 362-0074: to provide kosher meals to elderly citizens who can no longer prepare them.

Emergency Food Bank Network, New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services, 954 Lakewood Road, Toms River, New Jersey 08753, (201) 244-4300: to provide 3-day packages of staple foods for families in emergency situations who lack other resources.

Food Bank, St. Petersburg Free Clinic, Inc., 863 3rd Avenue North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701, (813) 821-1200: to provide a clearinghouse for receiving edible but nonmarketable food and distributing it to non-profit agencies with on-site feeding facilities.

Kingston House of Merrimac Mission, Merrimac Mission, 39 Kingston Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, (617) 482-8819: to provide food, clothing, shelter and counseling to poor, homeless "street" people.

Capitol Area Community Food Bank, Inc., 2266 25th Place, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20018, (201) 526-5344: to help feed the needy, the elderly, and the ill of the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan area.

Wichita Community Food Bank, United Methodist Urban Ministry, 352 North Broadway, Wichita, Kansas 67202, (316) 267-4201: to provide a three to five day supply of emergency food for families in a crisis situation.

Harvesters, the Community Food Network, 2431 Prospect, P.O. Box 22013, Kansas City, Missouri 64127, (816) 231-2727: to solicit donations of edible but nonsaleable food from the food industry and distribute this food to nonprofit agencies and churches.

Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Senior Services, Inc., 616 Locust Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan 49007, (616) 382-0515: to provide older adults with volunteering opportunities in their own community.

Central Virginia Foodbank, Inc., 1601 Overbrook Road, Richmond, Virginia 23220, (804) 359-1899: to solicit and distribute surplus and salvage food to non-profit agencies.

Gallatin Valley Emergency Food Bank, Human Resource Development Council, Gallatin County Council on Aging, 317 East Mendenhall, Bozeman, Montana 59715: to provide nutritional, three-day food boxes to families who need emergency food help due to a crisis situation.

Oregon Food Share, 718 West Burnside, Portland, Oregon 97209, (503) 223-1030: to distribute surplus food which is edible but unsaleable, through a statewide distribution network, to those in need.

Food Pantry, Muscatine Community Food Pantry, P.O. Box 425, Muscatine, Iowa 52761, (319) 263-7512: to meet the emergency food needs of the people of Muscatine County.

Operation Blessing, Interdenominational Christians, 1575 North Water Street, Decatur, Illinois 62521, (217) 422-1951: to

provide clothing, food, household goods, appliances, etc. to those in need.

Operation H.O.P.E., Route 2, 28951 Arkansas Avenue, Northfield, Minnesota 55057, (507) 645-9643: to provide assistance to established missions in poverty-stricken areas.

Senior Townhouse, 685 Marion Street, N.E., Salem, Oregon 97301, (506) 393-3443: to provide nutritious meals and fellowship for the elderly.

Southeastern Virginia Foodbank, 141 Dorset Avenue, Virginia Beach, Virginia 23462, (804) 499-8082: to serve as a clearinghouse for salvaged and surplus foods.

Meals on Wheels, Meals on Wheels of Lackawanna County, 1003 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Pennsylvania 18510, (717) 346-2421: to furnish nutritious meals to homebound elderly unable to take care of themselves and keep them out of institutions.

Meals on Wheels, American Red Cross, Vicksburg Area Chapter, 908 Cherry Street, P.O. Box 327, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180, (601) 636-9182: to deliver meals to those persons who are handicapped or elderly shut-ins.

Idaho Gleaning Project, Idaho Hunger Action Council, 205 North 10th, Suite 602, Boise, Idaho 83702, (208) 336-7010: to enable low-income people having trouble providing nutritious diets for their families to salvage food that would otherwise waste in fields, orchards, or gardens.

Mobile Meals, Retired Senior Volunteer Program/Chanute Ministerial Alliance, 1500 West 7th, P.O. Box 62, Chanute, Kansas 66720, (316) 431-0020: to provide a nutritious meal to those unable to prepare it for themselves.

Food Bank, Community Services Center, 413-B South Main Street, Portales, New Mexico 88130, (505) 356-8403: to provide low-income families with food in emergency situations.

Free Food and Cheese Giveaway Projects, Self Help Action of Chicago, 5940 South Ashland, Chicago, Illinois 60636, (312) 737-4555: to provide needy consumers (particularly those on low or fixed incomes) with quality, free food distribution.

Food Closet, St. Paul Lutheran Church, 6301 West Indian School Road, Phoenix, Arizona 85033, (602) 846-8528: to keep staple food items on hand at the church in order to provide emergency food items for members of the congregation and others who stop by needing emergency foods.

Marion Pride Days, Marion Chamber of Commerce, 760 11th Street, P.O. Box 382, Marion, Iowa 52302, (319) 377-6316: to assist tornado victims of our "Sister City" Marion, Illinois, with food-stuffs and kitchen utensils.

Home-Delivered Meals, Muscatine County Commission of Aging, 117 West Third, Muscatine, Iowa 52761, (319) 263-7292: to provide for the nutritional needs of frail elderly by serving them in their homes.

Blue Ridge Area Food Bank, Inc., 818 Richmond Road, Box 1365, Staunton, Virginia 24401, (703) 886-3003: to reduce food waste and to feed the hungry, the ill, and the needy.

VISTA, Brazos Valley Community Action Agency, 413 Varisco Building, Bryan, Texas 77801, (713) 779-7443: to ameliorate the effects of poverty where possible in the Brazos Valley area through increased community commitment.

Howard County Emergency Food Center, Church Women United, 1817 Elva Drive, Kokomo, Indiana 46902, (317) 459-5887: to provide a three-day supply of food to people in emergency situations.

Cheese Distribution, Commission on Aging, Volunteers, and Social Services, 117 West Third Street, Muscatine, Iowa 527661, (319) 263-7292: to distribute cheese which has been stored in government warehouses to low income Iowans, with volunteers assisting in distribution.

Project L.I.G.H.T.—Lutherans Involved Giving Help Together, Lutheran Social Services, 12432 Ninth Street, Garden Grove, California 92640, (714) 776-6763: to assist those that need food, clothing, emergency, financial assistance or advocacy.

Jefferson Nutrition Project, Jefferson Council on Aging, Inc., 4141 Veterans Boulevard, P.O. Box 6878, Metairie, Louisiana 70009, (504) 888-5880: to reduce social isolation and promote better nutrition among persons age sixty and older in Jefferson Parish.

Y-102 and Salvation Army Annual Canned Goods Drive, WRFY-FM--Y-102, 2325 Perkiomen Avenue--Mt. Penn, Reading, Pennsylvania 19606, (215) 779-4545: to assist the needy with food during the holidays, in cooperation with the local Salvation Army.

Food Pantry, Chicago Uptown Ministry, 937 Lakeside, Chicago, Illinois 60640, (312) 271-3760: to provide nutritional foods to those with below poverty level incomes.

Meals on Wheels, Muscatine County Commission on Aging, P.O. Box 35, Muscatine, Iowa 52761, (319) 263-7292: to enable elderly people to remain as independent as possible in their own homes and to serve the nutritional needs of the home bound.

Garden Basket Table, Trinity Lutheran Christian Welfare Committee, 1046 North Ninth Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53233, (414) 873-4297: to help all the members of Trinity to stretch their food budgets and to be proper stewards of all that God has loaned unto them.

Brown Baggers, United Auto Workers Local 838, 515 Rainbow Drive, Waterloo, Iowa 50701, (319) 233-3049: to provide fresh

fruits, vegetables and other foods to elderly from cash donations, fresh produce donations, and from gardens planted for this purpose.

Christmas Clearing Program, Volunteer Bureau of North Orange County, 2050 Youth Way, Fullerton, California 92635, (714) 526-3301: to provide food, clothes, and toys for over 200 poverty stricken families referred by units of county government, school nurses and other sources.

Meals on Wheels--Fullerton and Placentia, Volunteer Bureau of North Orange County, 2050 Youth Way, Fullerton, California 92635, (714) 526-3301: to provide two meals a day, five times a week at cost to people who are physically unable to shop for groceries or prepare their own meals in Fullerton and Placentia.

Seventh Day Adventist Community Services, Seventh Day Adventist Church, 111 West Smith Road, Medina, Ohio 44256, (216) 725-5065: to offer emergency help to anyone in need in Medina County--food, clothing, household items, furniture, monetary assistance, counseling, etc.

Christmas Giving Register, Council on Volunteers for Erie County--Cove/United Way Volunteer Division, 110 West Tenth Street, Erie, Pennsylvania 16501, (814) 456-6248: to eliminate duplications and omissions in the giving of food baskets.

Uncle Sam's Distribution Alternatives, USDA, Hawkeye Valley Area Agency on Aging, 620 Mulberry, P.O. Box 2576, Waterloo, Iowa 50704, (319) 233-5214: to develop a cost-effective volunteer distribution system allowing elderly and low income individuals to receive surplus commodity foods which otherwise go to waste.

Distribution of Excess Government Commodities, Community Action Opportunities, Inc., 2001 8th Avenue, Minot, North Dakota 58702, (701) 839-7221: to design and implement a cost-effective method of distributing Government surplus cheese and butter to needy individuals and families in a seven-county area.

Community Food Resources, Lawry's Foods, Inc., 570 West Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90065, (213) 224-6807: to assist community food resources to expand and grow.

His Hand Extended, Trinity Broadcasting Network, 2442 Michelle Drive, Tustin, California 92680, (714) 966-2321: to help the poor and needy in the community with dignity, and to let them know that others care and love them.

Volunteer Services for the Elderly of Yorkville, Inc., 865 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10021, (212) 744-0425: to give sufficient services to the frail elderly living in the Yorkville section of Manhattan, New York so that more people will be able to stay safely in their own homes.

Peterborough Nutrition Site, St. Joseph Community Services, Continental Boulevard, P.O. Box 910, Merrimack, New Hampshire 03054, (603) 424-9967: to provide the elderly of the Peter-

borough area with one-third of the total recommended caloric and nutritional needs of the day by serving a hot noon meal.

Neighborhood Services Organization, 431 Southwest 11th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73109, (405) 236-0521: to provide in-home supportive services to the elderly so that they may remain independent in their own home and postpone early and/or unnecessary institutionalization.

Share: Southern Appalachian Food Bank, Volunteer Knoxville, Inc., Global Ministries United Methodist Church, 701 Langford Avenue, Knoxville, Tennessee 37920, (615) 573-7946: to raise community awareness of hunger and nutrition problems and to provide food to qualified agencies at a minimum cost.

Meals on Wheels, Greater Birmingham Ministries, 1205 North 25th Street, Birmingham, Alabama 35234, (205) 326-6821: to supply hot meals for homebound, incapacitated, or indigent individuals.

M & M Pantry, Inc. Crisis Food Center, M & M Pantry, Inc., P.O. Box 7244, Mount Sterling, Kentucky 40353, (606) 498-2548: to provide a three day supply of food to those in need determined by social delivery agencies of the community.

Macon Area Food Bank, Inc., 2410 Riverside Drive, Macon, Georgia 31204, (912) 746-5171: to acquire and distribute to 501 non-profit agencies food that might otherwise be discarded.

McKinnell Emergency Shelter, Salvation Army, 546 East 15th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, (907) 272-5941: to provide lodging, meals, and emergency transportation for persons who have no place to live and no resources to pay for food and shelter.

Emergency Food Banks, Associated Churches Inc., 6430 West Jefferson Boulevard, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46804, (219) 432-1521: to provide delivery of food on a neighborhood basis to the needy during an emergency (i.e. waiting for food stamps).

Shepherd's Table Soup Kitchen, Church of the Good Shepherd and Episcopal Diocese of North Carolina, 23 South McDowell Street, Raleigh, North Carolina 27601, (919) 787-4126: to provide one meal a day, five days a week, for the "street people" of Raleigh, no strings attached.

Northern California and Nevada Divisional Food Coalition, Salvation Army, 670 Janopaul Lane, Modesto, California 95353, (209) 527-2716: to provide a centralized food storage and distribution site for all Salvation Army services in Northern California and Nevada.

Salvation Army Senior Activities and Meals Program, Salvation Army, 360 Fourth Street, San Francisco, California 94107, (415) 777-2677: to serve hot nutritious meals along with social and recreational activities primarily to low-income and minority seniors.

Christmas Cantree, Modesto Board of Realtors, 422 McHenry Avenue, Modesto, California 95350, (209) 523-8333: to provide food for low-income families at Christmas time and throughout the year.

Emergency Warehouse, Volunteer Kingsport—A Voluntary Action Center, 1220 East Center Street, Room 312, Kingsport, Tennessee 37660, (615) 247-4511: to stockpile food, clothing, bedding, clean-up items for victims of house fires, storm damage, eviction, etc.

Emergency Services Coalition of Springfield, Catholic Social Services of Springfield, 641 East High Street, Springfield, Ohio 45414, (513) 325-8715: to coordinate emergency services (food, utility, and prescriptions) to individuals and families who are residents of Clark County.

Meals-on-Wheels. Westport Cooperative Services, 706 West 42nd Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64111, (816) 753-3884: to provide a hot balanced meal once a day to frail elderly persons who are homebound and have no one to prepare a meal for them.

Greeley Food Clearing House, United Way of Weld County, P.O. Box 1944, Greeley, Colorado 80631, (303) 353-4300: to organize a central clearinghouse through which grocers and food manufacturers may channel edible, but unsaleable food to the needy.

Danville Area Food Pantry, United Way of Danville, 8 East Harrison, P.O. Box 132, Danville, Illinois 61832, (217) 442-1538: to focus community attention, coordinate current providers, and develop resources through a voluntary effort to meet the temporary food needs of the economically disadvantaged.

Christian Charities, Sumter County Ministerial Association, 110 South Purdy Street, Sumter, South Carolina 29150, (803) 773-2433: to provide emergency food supplements for the needy and transients.

Community Family Life Services, Inc., First Trinity Lutheran Church, 305 E. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 22001, (202) 347-0511: to aid ex-offenders on probation, and provide the poor, destitute and homeless within the northwest sector of the District with emergency food, clothing, and counseling.

Holiday Bureau, Community Volunteer Service of the St. Croix Valley, 115 South Union Street, Stillwater, Minnesota 55082, (612) 439-7434: to provide baskets of food stuffs which are enough to prepare Christmas meals for the families and to provide gifts for the children.

Lynchburg Daily Bread, Inc., 501 Madison Street, Lynchburg, Virginia 24501, (804) 384-6396: to set up a soup kitchen where the poor can be fed one nutritious meal per day at no cost, and can find shelter for a portion of the day.

Community Service Labor Food Pantry, American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organization, 184 Salem Avenue,

Dayton, Ohio 45406, (513) 225-3023: to assist labor people who have been disqualified for food stamps under the new Federal regulations.

High Plains Food Bank, Amarillo Community Council, 1000 South Polk Street, Amarillo, Texas 79101, (806) 372-1888: to meet the emergency food needs of seven target populations by collecting surplus, donated food.

Skagit County Retired Senior Volunteer Program, Skagit County Parks, Recreation and Senior Services, P.O. Box 42, Mt. Vernon, Washington 98273, (206) 336-9315: to provide meals to ill, handicapped and homebound senior citizens who are unable to provide for themselves.

Greater Cincinnati Emergency Services Coalition, Community Chest and Council of the Cincinnati Area, 2400 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, (513) 762-7160: to determine the most pressing needs for emergency services and to coordinate a response to these needs, using existing delivery mechanisms.

Emergency Services Program, Some Other Place, 590 Center, P.O. Box 843, Beaumont, Texas 77704, (713) 832-7976: to assist with emergency needs for food, clothing, and financial aid when no other resources exist.

Transient County American Red Cross/Stevens Point Area Clergy Association, 945A Main Street, Box 101, Stevens Point, Wisconsin 54481, (715) 344-4052: to provide transients who come into Portage county without funds either a night's lodging, a hot meal, transportation, or a combination of service.

Senior Citizens Food Coop, Plainfield Area Chapter American Red Cross, 332 West Front Street, Plainfield, New Jersey 07060, (201) 756-6414: to provide people over 55, regardless of income, a place where they can buy groceries, produce, and dairy products at wholesale prices and use food stamps if necessary.

Town of Islip Nutrition Van, Grumman Aerospace Corporation/Grumman Corporation, 1111 Stewart Avenue, Bethpage, New York 11714, (516) 575-3376: to provide hot and cold food to three senior citizen nutrition sites in the township of Islip.

Tulare County Food Resources, Inc., Visalia Ministerial Fellowship of the Visalia Churches, P.O. Box 1544, Visalia, California, (209) 798-0963: to give food (fruits and vegetables) that do not meet shipping quality specifications but are still very edible to those needy people in our area.

(NOTE: Projects are listed in the order maintained in the task force's computer bank. The President's Task Force on Private Sector Initiatives is located at 734 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20500.)